THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.---No 121. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

THE ASSAULT OF CURUPAITY.

Official Reports of the Terrible Repulse of the Allied Army and Fleet on September 22.

Yesterday, at half-past 11 A. M., after the squadron had, with a heavy and well-directed cannonade, bombarded the fort and lines of fortifications of Curupaity from 7 o'clock to that hour, according to our combination with Vice-Admiral the Visconde de Tamandare, at the moment when the iron-clads *Brazil*, *Tamandare*, and *Barroso* forced the stockade under a very heavy fire from the enemy's battery, the two columns of attack and one of reserve of my command, which were awaiting this moment in convenient positions, received orders to advance, the left column directing its attack on the extreme right of the enemy's intrenchment, where the battery of Curupaity is established, and the second column at the centre of the same intrenchment. At the same time a column of Argentine infantry, having in reserve another, advanced upon the enemy's extreme left.

The attack was vigorous, obliging the enemy to abandon his first line of intrenchments, which consisted of a ditch of nine feet width and seven feet depth, with a corresponding parapet garnished with field artillery, which retired.

Having transpassed this first obstacle under a shower of grape which was thrown from a great number of sixty-eight and thirty-two pounders, it was impossible to attain the centre of the second line of defense, which consisted of high parapets with a ditch of eighteen feet width and fifteen feet depth, at whose ends they had raised the ground and constructed on them two strong block-houses, bristling, like all the rest of the line, with heavy artillery, an overflowed bottom, rendered insuperable by abattises placed in them, existing between the two intrenchments.

In presence, then, of so many and such powerful obstacles, it was impossible to carry by assault so strong a position, in which the enemy had concentrated the greater part of his forces. Even so, according to the information I have, more than forty brave men penetrated into the fort of Curupaity, and got possession of four pieces of cannon, but who, as was to be expected, were victims to their patriotic daring.

As soon as I have knowledge of their names, which I am undertaking to ascertain, I will send them to your Excellency, that not only these but other acts of true abnegation may not remain without recompense.

The Argentine column encountering the same insuperable difficulties in its attack, notwithstanding the gallantry with which it advanced, in accord with General Mitre I ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order, carrying in not only our wounded, but also our dead, without a single one of the enemy daring to go out of his line to give us a shot, although his artillery fire ceased only at half-past 3, when the forces covering our retreat were out of range.

Many and much felt are the losses occasioned by this frustrated attempt, as your Excellency will see by the nominal relation of the officers and *resume* of the dead, wounded, and bruised, which I have the honor of adjoining.

According to a note shown me by General Mitre, the Argentine army had more than 1500 *hors de combat*, among them many superior officers.

As soon as possible I will give your Excellency a detailed report of all the occurrences during the assault of the 22d of this month.

BARON DE PORTO-ALEGRE.

Coruzu, September 24, 1866.

SECOND CORPS OF THE ARMY AGAINST PARAGUAY.

	Officers.	Privates.
Killed	34	344
Wounded	119	1261
Contused	48	94
Total	201	1699

The fortifications of Curapaity were mounted with fifty-six pieces of cannon and defended by fourteen battalions; the attacking forces comprised eighteen thousand men, half Brazilian, half Argentine.

THE NAVY—ADMIRAL TAMANDARE'S REPORT.

CURUZU, September 24, 1866.—At seven A. M. the iron-clads *Bahia* and *Lima Barros* steamed up in sight of the fort of Curupaity and opened fire, while the iron-clads *Brazil*, *Barroso*, and *Tamandare*, three wooden vessels, two bomb vessels, and three armed flats, bombarded the works from a position unexposed to the enemy's direct fire.

At eight the enemy was keeping up a heavy artillery fire upon the marching columns of the army.

At midday the stockade was forced by the iron-clads *Brazil*, *Barroso*, and *Tamandare*, which placed themselves in a position to throw grape on the enemy's battery, while the iron-clads *Lima Barros* and *Bahia* and the *Parnahyba*, *Beberibe*, and *Mage*, placed obliquely to it, tried to dismount his cannon, composed of six 68-pounders and some 32s.

I then ordered all the fire to converge on the fort, as the stormers were already advancing, and the artillery and musketry fires were general along all the intrenchment. At three the very heavy fire of Paraguayan artillery continued, and the allied army had not yet obtained any advantage. Generals Mitre and Porto-Alegre then resolved to effect the retreat of the two armies to their positions at Curuzu. The fort of Curupaity directed its fire on the ships at the side of the Gran Chaco from mid-day, and principally on the iron-clads *Brazil* and *Tamandare*, which had the starboard plating seriously damaged. Some plates were broken, many bolts started, and the backing of wood on the same side of their casemates gravely shaken. Two 68-pounders were dismounted on the *Brazil*, and a great number of balls entered the ports in their casemates, causing the damage and wounds stated in the included reports:—*Brazil*, seven wounded; *Tamandare*, one killed and four wounded; *Lima Barros*, two wounded; *Bahia*, two wounded; *Barroso*, three wounded. TLe other iron-clads had no damages worth consideration.

In the condition of these ships after the retiring of the army, the position occupied by them about the stockade was very difficult to maintain, therefore I ordered the squadron to retire in order to the positions occupied previously. Three sixty-eight pounders in the battery of Curupaity were dismounted by the squadron. The gunboat *Parnahyba* received two balls and some grape, but had no damages of importance.

The fire of the 16th Battalion, embarked in the squadron, whom I had ordered to the *Gran Chaco*, caused some loss to the Paraguayan artillerists. The squadron had twenty-one men *hors de combat*, and some slightly wounded. Among these last was Captain Elizario Antonio dos Santos, commanding the 2d Division. The ships at the Paraguay side received some grape and musketry, and some cannon balls thrown by the enemy by elevation, but suffered no damage. They had only the wounded mentioned in the report.

EPITOME OF REPORTS OF IRON-CLADS ENGAGED.

The *Brazil* took position to fire with her starboard battery with grape and some shell. The enemy pertinaciously kept up a fire at first from two sixty-eight pounders, afterwards with one traversing sixty-eight, aimed so well as to frequently throw its shot into the portholes, and disabling one of her sixty-eights, by breaking a trunnion and its carriage, and also the carriage of the adjoining piece. At two P. M. received orders to cease fire, but while the men were going into the hold from the casemate a shot entered a port, breaking the trunnion and striking the helm shattering, and wounded seven men.

Many other men were slightly hurt by the innumerable small fragments which fell within the casemate, and I may say that not a single person or thing was untouched by them.

The part of the starboard side of the casemate comprehended between the sternmost port and the third is all started, and, according to the opinion of the first engineer, could not resist similar battering again without giving way. Five of the seven men wounded were hurt by fragments of iron. Nine shots struck around the sternmost port, parting the first plate below, penetrating two and one-half inches, and driving in the plates half an inch. Eleven struck around the second port, driving the plates inwards, starting the corners and the iron lining inside between the first and third ports, penetrating three and a half and one and a quarter inches, and parting one of the plates into three pieces. Six round the third port, penetrating one and one and a half inches, driving a plate a half inch inwards and starting all the rest. One struck to the rear of the gangway port, on the first plate above the water line, entering one and a half inch, parting it and driving it in a half inch.

One forward of the gangway port on the first plate of the water-line, entering one and a half inch, parting the plate, and driving it in a half inch. One on another first plate, penetrating a half inch, and driving the plate in one and a half inch. One at the water line, penetrating one inch, and driving in the plate three-eighths inch. Sixteen others struck in various places other than the plating, one of which cut up the deck over the casemate, traversing ten planks, and entering as far as the lining plate, which it started. Seven hall shutters were destroyed, and seven more damaged. The *Brazil* was about four hours close to the battery, forcing the stockade a little after noon. The *Barroso* forced the stockade immediately after the *Brazil*, and anchored above her between one and two cables' lengths of the Fort, remaining until twenty minutes past 4 P. M.

Of the shot which struck the casemate two made depressions of two inches' depth in the plates struck, and drove them in one and seven-eighths, and two and one-eighth inches; another at the water line entered one and one-half inch, and drove the plate in half an inch; two above the portholes; one on sternmost starboard corner, making an irregular dent. Another struck the hatch over the engine-room forward of the casemate, parted the grating, and wounded two firemen severely with splinters; three the chimney, and six the deck. Besides the two firemen, two other men were slightly wounded. Two kinds of shot came on board; one spherical sixty-eight, the other resembling the Minessinger pattern, with steel points and six spiral flanges. This, however, was noticed by the commander to have a motion like a double-headed shot, and to strike sometimes with the point and sometimes with the rear, as was also recognized in the appearance of the indentations made.

The *Tamandare* also forced the stockade, but her report is not yet published. She had the starboard side of the casemate severely battered and started. She had one killed and four wounded.

The *Lima Barros* and *Bahia* remained below the stockade. The former had the iron column supporting the captain's casemate broken and its thick wooden top traversed, splinters wounding the captain slightly. Four shots struck the side, three the towers, one traversed the engine-room grating, and others did damage in other parts. She fired one hundred and five smooth shots and twenty-five shells. Besides the captain, a seaman was wounded severely in the arm.

The *Bahia* dismounted one and disabled another of the enemy's 68-pounders. She was struck by nineteen 68-pound shot—eight on the sides, three on the turret, four on its covering, three in the stack, and one on the capstan. She had three men slightly wounded—one inside the tower by a splinter from a ball which grooved above the right gun.

The apparatus fixed to the *Tamandare* by Mr. Tombs for preventing the explosion of torpedoes, there had been no opportunity to try. The Admiral does not approve of nets in so wide a river as the Paraguay, which is there seven hundred yards wide, and besides the danger of breaking and entanglng in the screws of the vessels, they required to be fastened to the bank which was in possession of the enemy. He preferred keeping boats out to drag the torpedoes away. Twenty were thus prevented from exploding near the vessels.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Johnson's Opinion—His Difference with Congress—An Authorized Statement.

Suffrage should be conferred by the States, that right being guaranteed to each State by the Constitution. Andrew Johnson is in favor of qualified suffrage in Tennessee as a citizen of that State. He authorized us, in behalf of the Chief Executive of the nation, to urge qualified suffrage for three classes of colored men of this District, in April last, and at his suggestion we renewed the proposition again in July, only about one week before Congress adjourned. We took special pains to notify several radical Senators and Representatives who were anxious inquirers on the subject, that the President was in favor of the plan proposed in the *Republican*. The radicals were afraid to touch the question, and went home to their several States and blackguarded the President, and declared that he was opposed to extending the right of suffrage to the black man.

Andrew Johnson is in favor of more for the black man in Tennessee, as a citizen of that State; he suggested to Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, more for the colored men of that State, and requested and authorized us to urge upon Congress, at the last session, more for the colored men of this District than Charles Sumner, or Henry Wilson, or any other Congressman of Massachusetts ever urged for the colored men of their State.

No colored man who fought in the Union army, or who owns property, no matter how much, can vote in Massachusetts unless he can read and write. President Johnson goes beyond that. He is in favor of granting suffrage to all colored men, wherever the Constitution gives him the power to do it, who can read and write, or who served honorably in the Union army, or who owns property to the extent of two hundred and fifty dollars and upward.

The only difference between the President and Congress is, that the former believes that, under the Constitution, each State has the right to settle the question of suffrage for itself. Congress assumes the right to impose it upon the States, Constitution or no Constitution.—*Washington Republican, November* 19.

Mr. Edward Ketchum.—A paragraph, appeared in the Albany *Argus*, a few days since, stating a prevalent rumor Sing Sing, that Mr. Ketchum had been removed from State Prison and is in Europe; that he will return, to be discharged just prior to the expiration of his sentence; and that visitors to the prison now never see him among the convicts. We are assured that there is no truth in this statement; that since he went to prison, Mr. Ketchum's deportment has been such as to commend itself to the prison officers, who soon tendered to him all the liberties and privileges allowed by the rules at Sing Sing, which privileges he has never availed himself of, and that having been selected by one of the contractors to keep his books, he has since attended to those duties.

Failure of the Attempt to Amend the Constitution of Wisconsin.—Election returns in Wisconsin show but a light vote on the question submitted by the last Legislature, of calling a Convention to amend the State Constitution. Only 25,000 votes have been cast on the subject, so far as heard from, and of this number there is a majority of over 4000 against the amendment.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.—In the case of William Wolmensdorf, charged with assault and battery upon his wife Elizabeth, the jury were out at the adjournment of the Court yesterday. The afflicted wife told a very, very sad story. On the 16th of September last, to her the most eventful day of the year, as she was coming from a friend's house in Charlotte street, she was met by her husband, with whom she had not cohabited for some considerable time.

He whispered something sweet in her ear, and most affectionately clasped her wrist; then, by way of fun and sport, slapped her in the face, "squoze" her windpipe more than gently, and laid her violently in the gutter. She was taken into a house entirely insensible, and it was with difficulty that consciousness was restored.

The husband says that his wife embraced him very suddenly as she stepped on the street, and very roughly, so much so that his shirt bosom was badly damaged. That he used very gentle efforts to avoid a repetition of such nice demons rations of conjugal love; but that the lady merely indulged in a theatrical sweep, for the amusement and edification of the curious neighbors.

The jury this morning returned a verdict of guilty.

Preparations were begun for the trial of the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Boys, who was charged with being an accessory to a larceny before the fact, a larceny alleged to have been committed by George S. Roberts and John Mason. Application was made by counsel for the prisoner for a severance of the case, to have Boys tried separately from Mason and Roberts, stating that the two latter were well-known professional burglars, and the latter a highly respectable person, never suspected of anything dishonest, but through malice brought into the case by the testimony of one Haslam, an accomplice of the burglars, who has turned State's evidence.

The Commonwealth stated that Boys was in reality the guiltiest one of the party, having planned all things, and having given all necessary aid for the commission of the burglary. The court refused the application, and the trial was commenced.

The bill of indictment charges George R. Roberts and John Mason with burglary in breaking into and robbing the store of Hess, Rogers & Chambers, on Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, and James Boys as accessory before the fact. Jacob Hess, one of the firm, described the position of the store, and said that it was entered by boring holes through the windows. The burglary was committed on the night of the 7th of March. The fire-proof safe had been opened; $500 had been taken out.

Many valuable papers, deeds for real estate, securities, etc., silk thread, jewelry, and other notions, and also a watch, were recovered. The parts of the books that pertained to the cash business for eighteen months prior to the robbery had been torn out and burned. Boys had been introduced to him by Mitchell, his defaulting clerk, in the fall of 1865. He had been often in the store, visiting Mitchell. Mitchell was arrested on the 8th of March, and has since gone away.

Detective Taggart described the condition of the store when he examined it next day. The store had been entered by means of boring holes through the window-shutters and removing the fastenings on the inside. The fire-proof had been entered by means of a key. Mitchell, the clerk, was arrested that day.

John Haslam was next called. He said he came to Philadelphia last January and met Boys on Market street. Boys asked him to call and see him at his place in Third street. He called on Boys next day. Boys said he knew where there was a nice job here of about $31,000, at No 411 Market street, if he could get any one to do it. He (the witness) then made an arrangement with him, and sent on to New York and got Mason and Roberts here. Mason and Roberts were at first afraid to trust Boys, but he having said something of himself soon set their fears at ease.

Mr. Boys then got some wax, and took the impression of the key. He gave the impression to a man in Sansom street; it got to Roberts. The witness then went to New York. Roberts came in soon afterwards, and said that the store had been robbed. He brought on the things he had stolen. He had silks, knives, jewelry, trinkets, a deed for about $21,000, $10,000 in gold, bonds, and other money.

The money amounted to about $807. Roberts said that Boys wanted the store burned, so that the blame would fall on the clerk; and that he had helped them in the robbery. The witness saw Boys after the robbery. He asked Haslam for his share of the money. Haslam said that they had paid out counterfeit money for his share. Haslam afterwards gave him $75 in gold.

Mason, one of the defendants, having no counsel, in the cross-examination of Haslam endeavored hard and with much adroitness to confuse him in his statements, bringing home to him many affairs in which he had been nearly concerned. He said to Haslam:—"Now, Mr. Haslam, as I have been very kind to you, almost a regular Mr. Peabody, and all that kind of thing, will you please tell me why you turned against me, and had me apprehended?" Haslam answered that he became ashamed of having anything to do with such dishonest transactions, and thought it best to give up and confess all.

Haslam, in his cross-examination on the part of Boyer, said he had lived in New York five or six months before he saw Boyer in this city; before going to New York he had met Boyer in Stroudsburg. On trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Charles Lanning vs. Central Oil Company. An action to recover for services. Verdict for plaintiff for $125.

John C. Clapp & Son vs. Adam Wartiman. An action to recover the difference in price paid by plaintiffs for Hestonville Railroad stock for defendant, and the amount it brought when sold at his risk. Defence, that plaintiff had agreed to carry the stock for the defendant, and that when they wanted more margin they were to give him notice thereof. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Hess vs. Westcott. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $8 16.

James Shields vs. Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover damages for a refusal of defendant to comply with an agreement to deliver to plaintiff stock stock of said Company in cancellation of a debt. On trial.

A HORRIBLE MURDER REVEALED.

Discovery of the Body of Mr. Woodmansee—The Head Off, and the Body Mutilated.

From the New Albany (Indiana) Ledger

Some six or eight weeks ago we published in the *Ledger* an account of the sudden and unaccountable disappearance of Mr. Woodmansee, a prominent and widely known merchant of Brownstown, Jackson county. The friends of Mr. W. were almost distracted on account of the mystery that shrouded his fate. They advertised all over the country, giving a full description of him, and offering a large reward for such information as would discover his whereabouts, or whether he was dead or alive; but no information could be obtained, and his relatives despaired of ever again hearing from him.

But murder will out, and it is now definitely ascertained that the last night Mr. Woodmansee was seen (at Seymour, on his way to the East to buy goods), was his last living night on earth. He had been in one of the hotels at Seymour during the evening, if our memory serves us right, awaiting the arrival of the train going east on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, designing to take passage on the train. About 9 o'clock he left the hotel, leaving his baggage there, but taking a large sum of money, which he had upon his person. This was the last seen of him alive.

On Thursday last the body of Mr. Woodmansee was found in White river, not very far below the old village of Rockford. The head was severed from the trunk, and a strong twine cord, to which was attached a heavy stone, was made fast to that part of the neck left and to the body. The string had cut deeply into the neck. The body, although much decayed, bore the marks of terrible mutilation, inflicted upon upon it by the men who murdered him, as there is no doubt of his being murdered.

The discovery of the body has caused the most intense excitement in Brownstown and throughout Jackson county, and no effort will be spared to discover the fiends who committed the murder. We understand that suspicion attaches to parties in Seymour.

Patriotic Zeal of the Venetians.—Only sixty-nine votes were given at Venice against union with Italy; 641,758 in favor. Forty-five provinces have announced the amounts subscribed by them to the new national loan. They were asked for a first instalment of 77,400,000 lire; they have actually subscribed 127,000,000 lire—sixty-four millions subscribed by individuals.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

THE "HIBERNIAN" AT PORTLAND.

REFORM COUNCILS.

DEATH OF LORD JUSTICE BRUCE.

STOCK OF COTTON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PORTLAND, November 20.—The steamer *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 8th, and Londonderry on the 9th inst., arrived at 7:30 this morning.

A number of Cabinet Councils had been held in London.

The London *Times* says these Councils can hardly be on the subject of Reform, as this measure, if any is in existence, is scarcely likely to be in so forward a state as to permit of an elaborate discussion of its details, and it therefore presumes that the attention of the Council was occupied by departmental business, amongst which, the *Times* hopes, is included the army organization.

Sir J. L. Knight Bruce, late Lord Justice of the Court of Appeals, died on the 7th instant.

The *Times* says the prospects of the tin trade are again gloomy. The standard has been reduced two shillings per hundredweight, the prices being 73s.@76s. for common to fine.

Gold was accumulating at Bank, and the discount market was inactive.

The stock of cotton in the port of Liverpool is 631,000 bales, of which 190,000 are American.

A Link in the Cable.

HOLMES HOLE, November 19.—The cable of the Western Union Telegraph Company, extending from the Woods to this place, will be landed to-morrow.

United States Bonds and Railways.

LONDON, November 19.—Before official hours to-day there was a better inquiry for United States five-twenty bonds, and sales were reported at 70¾@70¾, against 70@70¼ on Saturday.

The advance was fully sustained at the regular opening of the market, when sales were announced at 70¾@70¾.

Despatches from Frankfort and Amsterdam are also better by ⅛@¼ per cent., with steady business reported. In the former market transactions were effected at 75½c., closing firm.

American railways are rather higher—Erie being quoted at 49¾@50, and Illinois shares at 78½, buyers, 78¾ sellers.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.—There is continued firmness in the market for breadstuffs, and sound parcels find ready buyers at the current rates of Saturday.

EVENING REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, November 19—Evening.—The Breadstuffs Market to-day has been firm and unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 20.

The President at Secretary Seward's.

The President visited Mr. Seward last evening, and remained with the latter about an hour. Visitors at the White House failed to get interviews with Mr. Johnson.

Hon. John Morrissey Supports Horace Greeley for United States Senator.

Hon. John Morrissey announced yesterday that he has $10,000 to spend, if necessary, to procure the election of Mr. Greeley to the United States Senate. He says Mr. Greeley favored him, and he (Morrissey) therefore goes for Greeley. Mr. Morrissey had interviews yesterday with the President, Secretary McCulloch, General Rawlings, and other gentlemen in position here.

The Mass Welcome Demonstration.

Another call co-operating with that previously published by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of this city, for a mass welcome to the radicals in Congress, has been issued by the five committees representing the Union League of America, the District Republican, German Radicals and Equal Suffrage Associations, six Councils of the Union League, white and colored, the Colored Soldiers, and the Equal Rights League. The mass welcome will be held on Saturday, the 1st of December. A banquet is also proposed on Monday evening. A large number of radicals from Maryland and Virginia have signified their intention of joining in the demonstration.

Duel Between Officers.

FORT SELDEN, New Mexico, October 31.—Lieutenants Warner and Hazelhurst, of the 125th Colored Infantry, on the 23d inst., at this post, shot at and killed each other. Warner was shot through the heart, and Hazelhurst through the abdomen. The alleged infidelity of a wife was the cause of the quarrel.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 20.—Arrived, ship *Lacapedo*, in ballast, from Savannah, for New York, for assistance, being in a leaky condition.

Spoken, schooners *Madeira*, Holmes, from Beaufort, for New York, and *A. J. Bentley*, from New York for Charleston.

Sailed, steamer *William Kennedy*, for Boston.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Arrived, steamer *Tampa*, Liverpool; brigs *Eunice*, Nassau, *Veteran*, Jvaca; schooners *Princess Alexandra*, *Patras*, *Elena*, Cardenas.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Cotton firmer at 34@35¼c. Flour very dull; sales 4000 barrels; State, $8 25@11 50; Ohio, $10 75@13 75; Western, $8 25@12 50; Southern, $11 75@16 75. Wheat dull, and declined 2@6c. Corn dull, and 1c. lower. Beef quiet. Pork quiet and firmer. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Great Masonic Celebration—Magnificent Pageant—President Johnson in Baltimore, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 20.—The city is thronged with strangers, and business is almost entirely suspended, in consequence of the Masonic celebration. All the principal streets where the procession passes, including the pavements, windows, and doors, are literally packed with spectators. An immense number of flags are waving everywhere.

The different Lodges and Commanderies are preparing to march in grand procession, which it is believed will contain over ten thousand Masons, all in superb costumes. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone takes place at noon. John H. B. Latrobe, Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the United States, delivers the address. President Johnson has arrived, with other dignitaries, and will be at the celebration. The procession is now moving, and the display of banners, regalia, etc., is unequalled.

The Masonic Procession.

To the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, November 20.—Contrary to expectation the weather this morning is clear, and favorable for the great Masonic procession, which is now forming. President Johnson arrived at 9 o'clock, and was received at the depot by Governor Swann, and taken to his residence.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BALTIMORE, November 20, 12 M.—The streets are thronged with people, and the procession is a very brilliant affair. The brotherhood were all clad in full suits of black cloth, imparting a fine uniform appearance to the line. Numerous fine bands of music gave the display much additional interest.

The various Commanders and Grand Commanders of the Knights Templar, in their rich and elegant uniforms, impart a degree of gorgeousness which probably has rarely, if ever, been equalled by any similar display in this country. There are many magnificent banners and flags in the procession, richly emblazoned with the symbols of the order, conspicuous among which were the Red Cross banners and flags of the Templars.

It is estimated that from 4000 to 6000 persons are in the procession. The Columbia Commandery of Knights Templar, from Washington, are accompanied by the celebrated Marine Band.

The procession is now marching to the site selected for the erection of the new temple, on Charles street, adjoining St. Paul's Church, where there is an immense gathering of the people. The stands erected for the spectators are crowded with ladies. President Johnson and Governor Swann occupy seats on the main stand.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the "Ocean Queen."

NEW YORK, November 20.—The steamer *Ocean Queen*, with San Francisco dates of the 13th ultimo, and Havana dates of the 12th inst., has arrived.

The Australian news to the 8th ult. had been received by a steamer at Panama. A commercial panic prevailed at Sidney. McHenlay's exploratory tour in North Australia has proved a failure, owing to the heavy floods. The Hokittiti murderers have been convicted and sentenced to death. The rust has attacked the growing wheat crops, which nevertheless promise plentifully. The Californian and Chilian breadstuffs are in full supply, and at present prices leave a loss to importers. California wheat, 5s. 9d. to 6s.; California flour, 15@16s; California oats, 6s. 9d.; barley, 4s. to 4s. 3d.

The West-coast natives continue troublesome, several skirmishes having taken place, in which the Government forces have inflicted severe punishment upon them.

There was no important news from the gold fields. The news from the Isthmus and Panama is unimportant. Dates from South America as late as the 13th ult. had been received.

A destructive fire had occurred at Chone, Ecuador.

It was reported that the Chili Government had accepted the mediation.

There were some fears that Peru would withdraw from the alliance] against Spain.

New rich gold mines had been found in Chili, near Copiapo.

TENNESSEE.

The Lower House Tables the Impartial Suffrage and Universal Amnesty Bill.

NASHVILLE, November 19.—In the House of Representatives to-day the bill providing for impartial suffrage and universal amnesty was tabled by a vote of 39 to 29. The East Tennesseeans voted almost solid against it, while a majority of the conservatives favored the measure. The bill was introduced by the radicals, and the more enlightened of that party warmly espoused its passage.

It is but just to say, that some of those opposing would profit by a term or two at some elementary school, and their opposition is doubtless traced on lively apprehension that their claim to superiority over negroes lies in existing laws. With East Tennesseeans it is hard to tell which is more bitter, hatred of negroes or hatred of schools. The friends of the measure are still sanguine that it will pass before the end of the session. In the present case it was badly managed.

Throat Diseases.—An extraordinary number of cases of severe throat diseases, somewhat resembling diphtheria, and also of congestion of the lungs, exists in Hartford, Connecticut, at the present time. There would also seem to be an epidemic. Cases occur with great suddenness, and often assume a very severe character. Neuralgic symptoms are in many cases added to the rest, and the patient undergoes intense suffering. The victim sometimes presents the novel complication of symptoms of diphtheria, influenza, inflammation of the lungs, and neuralgia, combined.

The Empress of Mexico.—A Vienna letter says:—"The health of the Empress Charlotte is certainly not worse. Her Majesty was able to hear mass in the chapel of the chateau. Dr. Ilek remains in constant attendance. The Augsburg *Gazette* has also learned from Trieste that the condition of the august patient is comparatively satisfactory. General Lopez Uraga, who had arrived at Trieste to escort the Empress back to the Mexican Empire, still remains in that city."

CANADA.

Release of a Large Number of Fenian Prisoners—Discontent of the Queen's Own Regiment—They will Refuse to De Duty if the Prisoners are not Hanged—Fears of Lynch Law Entertained, Etc.

TORONTO, C. W., November 19.—A large number of Fenian prisoners were discharged this morning, and taken on a special train of the Great Western Railroad to the Suspension Bridge, in charge of a guard of twenty men, under command of Lieutenant Harrison, of the 17th regiment.

Before leaving the jail the prisoners took a hearty leave of the jail officials, thanking them for the kindness which has been shown them during their stay in this city. On their arrival at the Bridge they received $5 each, in American money, from the Deputy Sheriff to carry them home. They bid good-by to their escort at the Bridge.

On their arrival on the American side they gave three rousing cheers for the American Government and the Fenian Brotherhood in America.

A company of the Royal Hussars left this morning for Fort Erie to patrol the river in that vicinity. They are to be immediately reinforced by a regiment of infantry. The Queen's Own refuses to do duty if the Fenian prisoners are not hanged. Great excitement exists among them. Their officers, at a meeting on Saturday, were hissed while explaining the position of the Government. It is feared that they will make an attempt to lynch the prisoners.

The Court of the Queen's Bench opened this morning, when it was decided that no appeal would be made for a new trial for Lynch and McMahon before Thursday.

Arrival of the Prisoners in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, November 19.—Many of the Fenians liberated at Toronto are now in this city.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, November 20, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, and prices were unsettled. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 5-20s sold at 108½, no change; 100 was bid for 10-40s; 113 for 6s of 1881; and 105⅞ for August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102¼@102⅜.

Railroad shares were rather dull. Catawissa preferred sold at 29, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¾@55, no change; North Pennsylvania at 38, no change; and Reading at 57, a decline of ¼: 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Norristown; 58½ for Minehill; 66½ for Lehigh Valley; 28½ for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 32¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 54½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 32 for Green and Coates; 32 for Germantown; and 14 for Hestonville.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment, at full prices. Girard sold at 58. 111 was bid for Third National; 106 for Sixth National; 235 for North America; 146 for Philadelphia; 131 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 32¾ for Mechanics'; 90 for Western; 109 for Tradesmen's; 40 for Consolidation; 69½ for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were very dull. 35 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 85 for Morris Canal; 123 for preferred do.; 14¼ for Susquehanna Canal; 57¼ for Delaware Division; and 54 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141½; 11 A. M., 141¼; 12 M., 140¾; 1 P. M., 141.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is quoted on call at 5@7 per cent., the former on Government stocks. For new business the rate is 6, with a good supply. In commercial paper no change. Best bills pass at 6@7 per cent. The Bank statement shows a loss of $5,392,134 in legal-tenders, with a decrease in deposits and loans. The contraction is large, but the relative strength of the banks in legal-tenders and specie is not materially changed."

—The cotton market in Mobile on the 12th is reported as follows:—

"The market opened and has been controlled throughout the day by the same circumstances which existed on Saturday. Some seven or eight brokers entered the lists, and among them managed to pick up 1000 bales on a basis of 33@34c. for middling, and 32c. for low middling. In consequence of the pressure for money, some of the factors were ready sellers at outside, but very hard at the inside quotations. The general tenor of the market is weaker, however, notwithstanding the daily accounts from the interior give no encouragement for even a fair yield this year."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday says:—"The money market exhibits no new feature. There is no real scarcity of money, but there is a nervous feeling on the part of lenders, which renders it difficult for other than strong parties to borrow. Rates of interest are firm at 9@12 per cent. In the street, on fair names, the range is 12@18 per cent."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad b5 57¼

FIRST BOARD.

$15000 U S 5-20s 65 Jy	108¾	100 sh Cata pf	29
$1000 Pa 6s	96⅞	100 sh do	s30 29
$6000 Cities new	102¾	15 sh Pa R	lots 55
$500 do	102¾	6 sh do	54¾
$500 do	102¾	100 sh N Penna	38
$400 do	102⅝	100 sh Reading	b5 57
$5000 Belvi&Del bds	85	100 sh do	s5 57
$4000 H & B Tp 1sm	86½	100 sh do	c 57
2 sh Girard Bk	58	1000 sh Ocean lots	s60 4¼

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 141@141⅛; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 136; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 15; do., July, 1864, 14¼; do., August, 1864, 14; do., October, 1864, 13; do., December, 1864, 12; do., May, 1865, 10; do., August, 1865, 8¾; do., September, 1865, 8¼; do., October, 1865, 7¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 113@113½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 108¾@108¾; do., 1864, 106¾@107; do., 1865, 106¾@107; do., new, 1865, 108¾@108¾; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 100@100¼; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅝@106¼; do., 2d series, 105@105½; 3d series, 105@105⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, November 20.—Trade in Flour continues excessively dull, and prices although without much variation, have a decided downward tendency. 1000 barrels were taken for shipment on terms kept secret. A few hundred barrels were disposed of for the supply of the local trade at $8@8 50 ₰ barrel for superfine; $9@10·50 for extras; $12@18 for Northwestern extra family; $13@14·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $15@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $8 ₰ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues in the same torpid state noted for some time past, and prices are drooping. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at $3@3 15, and Southern at $3 20@3 25; white ranges from $3 30 to $3·40. Rye may be quoted at $1·37@1·45 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn attracts but little attention; sales of 800 bushels old yellow at $1 25, and 700 bushels new do. at 95c. Oats are dull, with small sales at 63c. for Southern, and 60c. for Pennsylvania. No sales of Barley or Malt were reported.

Whisky is unchanged; small sales of Pennsylvania barrels at $2 41@2 42, and Ohio at $2 43@2·44.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President and the Restoration Question—A Policy of Mutual Concession.

From the Times.

On the general principle that "where there is smoke there is fire," we may assume that the floating rumors touching the President and the policy to be pressed upon the South are not entirely destitute of foundation. There may be a good deal of guess-work in the despatches received from Washington upon this subject; and doubtless there is more or less exaggeration. Still, a substratum of fact remains, sufficient to show that the President is not indifferent to the recent manifestations of Northern opinion, or to the obligations which the present aspect of the country imposes upon him.

This, at any rate, is now apparent:—The President no longer reposes hope in the purposes or the future of the Democratic party. The elections have dispelled whatever delusions loud boasting may have fostered, and have proved the inability of the party to render him the slightest service. The support upon which for some months past he has seemed disposed to rely has failed him most signally, and he finds himself face to face with a controlling Republican majority in Congress for the remainder of his term. His common sense and his life-long respect for the popular will could hardly allow him to listen to the Democratic recommendation—that he should defy Congress, and throw himself upon the South and its Democratic friends for strength to carry him through the crisis. He has evidently—and for the country's sake and his own, most happily—discarded these sinister advisers: and in the circumstance we think we discover evidence of his resolve to reconsider his position in relation to Congress, and his duties in relation to the South.

The reported determination to push no further the business of removing office-holders because of their opposition to the views of the Executive, is a notable sign of altered purposes and feeling. So long as reasons existed for thinking that the country might be induced to pronounce a verdict in his favor, we contended for the fullest latitude to the President in the matter of removals. His right to remove for party reasons, of which he should be the judge, we have upheld, though constrained more than once to protest against the blunders perpetrated in respect of the new appointments. It is possible that a discovery of the errors into which he has been led in the selection of Copperheads as the successors of radicals, have contributed to the change which Washington correspondents report. Be this as it may, it is satisfactory to know that the policy of removing office-holders without other cause than that of opinion is to be abandoned. And as persistence in it could only serve to add bitterness to the controversy with Congress, and to provoke the adoption of retaliatory measures, so we hope that its abandonment arises from a desire to avoid further—and, in the circumstances, useless—quarrels with the party dominant in Congress. If this is the motive, it merits recognition as a peace offering which the victorious party may well afford to accept.

More important, however, than the question of appointments is the question of restoration, and the light in which the decision of the States represented in Congress is considered by President Johnson. His opposition to the Constitutional amendment cannot have blinded him to the all but universal support given to it by the States in which elections have been held. Hence it is not surprising that within the last ten days he has been known to have had the subject under consideration, and to have held interviews with prominent men of the more extreme Republican party. Whether these consultations have led to any decided modification of his views, or point to the probability of any common ground of action when Congress shall reassemble, is for the moment comparatively immaterial. Much is gained when one in the President's position, and with his habitual tenacity, so far recedes as to admit the expediency of revising his conclusions, and reviewing available forms of compromise. The misfortune of the last session was, that with each succeeding debate, and with every new measure, the breach between Congress and the President was rendered wider and deeper. And it will be gratifying to learn that when Congress shall again meet, the President will have made up his mind to acquiesce in the general purport of the country's verdict, and his readiness to adapt his own views in respect of restoration to the purposes and plans to which the governing States are committed.

We have no expectation that this course on the part of the President will lead him to a formal approval of the amendment in its present shape. The refusal of the South to ratify it, and the fact that in this refusal the ten States out of the Union will be sustained by three States in the Union, may, in his judgment, be sufficient to warrant the promulgation of other terms of admission. He may plead that, since thirteen States reject the amendment, it can have no constitutional validity, and that the question therefore arises, Shall restoration be indefinitely postponed, or shall another basis of restoration be constructed?

The President will evince both prudence and sagacity if he couples any statement against the amendment as it is with some definite proposition in regard to another amendment, in its scope equally acceptable to the country. The South errs in its blunt, unconciliatory rejection of the terms now proposed. It looks like defiance, and defiance from conquered States is what the conquering States are not likely to endure. In the same way, and for similar reasons, the President would commit a fatal mistake if he were simply to step aside, with the attitude of a passive spectator as between the North and South. With the South and the Executive both unyielding, Congress would be put upon its mettle, and either the present amendment, or another amendment of a more sweeping character, would be engrafted upon the Constitution. The time is not distant when the Pacific Railroad will bring three, four, or even five new States into the Union. Or, if delay be deemed inexpedient, the doctrine may be acted upon that the States now represented are the only States whose approval is necessary to adapt the Constitution to the results of the war which they prosecuted successfully. Issues of this nature we would gladly see avoided. And the only sure method of avoiding them is to settle the question of restoration as early as possible, and in conformity with the objects which the Union sentiment of the country has made its own.

It is with reference to these features of the question that the altered purposes ascribed to the President possess special significance. He is represented as inclined to favor a plan of qualified negro suffrage for the South as the best available form of guarantee, and with this, it is said, he would associate a nearly complete amnesty. One statement is, that he contemplates an amnesty proclamation; but we trust that this is mere conjecture. He should consider his actual work concerning restoration ended, and should neither grant individual pardons nor encourage thoughts of amnesty pending the action of Congress. To that body of right belongs all further authority in the premises. All that the President can properly do is to propound the suggestions which occur to him, and to exert his influence to induce the acceptance by the South of the terms which Congress, after further deliberation, may finally propose.

If the President will consent to retrace his steps a little, and to take counsel of the convictions he claimed before his unfortunate rupture with Congress, it will not be difficult for him to present a plan which will command the respect—we believe also the sanction—of the great majority of the American people. He has in other circumstances definitely committed himself to impartial suffrage, and to the revision of the bases of representation and taxation. Why not renew propositions which in divers shapes he has, at one time or another, authoritatively made? A plan embracing qualified negro suffrage, with intelligence or property as the test to be applied—Federal representation based on voters—federal taxation based on property—the extinction of the Rebel debt—the inviolability of the Union debt, and whatever measures may be necessary to secure to the freedmen the full fruits of emancipation—would be a substitute which Andrew Johnson might offer with perfect consistency, and with a certainty of securing friendly consideration in both sections. To these features might be added a qualified amnesty, limiting the disabilities imposed by the third section of the present amendment to the small class of Southern politicians who were the actual, official, and recognized promoters of the Rebellion.

Such a plan presented by the President in his coming Message would do much towards softening prevailing asperities, and favorably influencing the temper and action of Congress. It would be a wise and not ungraceful recognition of the determination avowed by the people of the North, and an *ultimatum* which he might with propriety urge upon the people of the South.

The Rise, Decline, and Fall of the Democratic Party—What Comes Next?

From the Herald.

The handwriting on the wall has been interpreted in the recent elections, and it reads like the terrible edict against Belshazzar, that the Democratic party has been weighed in the balances and found wanting, and that its kingdom is turned over to the Medes and Persians. It is the conclusion of one of the great chapters of our political history, covering all the vicissitudes of parties, platforms, and politicians, all our political agitations of sects, nationalities, sections and factions, and all our measures of progress and development, and our domestic discords, civil and foreign wars, since the first election of General Jackson, in 1828, as President of the United States.

The election of 1824—the old pre-existing parties having become "all Republicans and all Federalists"—was a scrub race between Jackson, Adams, Crawford, and Clay, resulting in the choice of Adams by the House of Representatives. From that day, on the charge of a bargain and sale against the supporters of Adams and Clay, and upon the glory of the battle of New Orleans, and the cry of "retrenchment and reform," began that crystallization of the drifting political elements of the country around General Jackson which resulted in his first election. The "Hero of New Orleans," too, was actively identified with the old Republican war party of 1812, while John Quincy Adams, as the son of the original leader of the Federalists, John Adams, was identified as the embodiment of the alien and sedition laws and the Hartford peace conventionists in the war of 1812; and thus, to the election of Martin Van Buren, these old divisions operated in marking the lines of the new parties.

The Jacksonian party, however, was without a fixed policy until the second election of "Old Hickory," in 1832, as the champion of the war against the old United States Bank and against its power in political corruption as a great financial monopoly. With the overthrow of the bank Jackson undertook a new financial system with the "pet banks" of the several States, in dividing the Treasury gold—some thirty odd millions—among them as his depositories. The paper money inflation of 1835–36 followed, and then came the tremendous financial collapse, under Van Buren, of 1837, which swept the Democracy out of power in 1840, with the resistless sweep of a popular tornado. This political revolution, however, did not revolutionize Van Buren's Sub-Treasury system: but it brought the Democracy to a change of base from the financial to the slavery question, under the Southern Calhoun wing of the party, its powerful enemy, Jackson, being now out of the way in his quiet retirement at the Hermitage.

In January, 1844, there was, as we were afterwards informed, a tacit understanding between Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, that, as they were to be pitted against each other in that year's election, they would both take ground against the scheme of the annexation of Texas, so as to keep that dangerous slavery issue out of the canvass. At all events, when in February, as we remember it, they were sounded upon the subject, there was a remarkable coincidence of opinion in opposition to the Texas scheme between Clay and Van Buren. But the Southern Democratic leaders broke up this arrangement at their Baltimore Convention, a few months later, in enforcing for the first time their famous two-thirds rule, in order to overcome Van Buren's pledged majority. Thus Van Buren and his policy of ignoring or postponing the Texas annexation scheme were cast aside by the Southern Democratic leaders, and Polk was nominated, pledged to the annexation, with all its hazards of a war with Mexico.

From this bold and startling movement for the addition of an empire at the expense of a foreign war to the Southern pro-slavery balance of power in Congress, began the real decline and fall of the Democratic party. Polk was elected, the Mexican war followed the Texas annexation, the treaty of peace brought into the Union a new empire, upon the division of which on the slavery question Van Buren had his revenge in defeating the Democratic party in 1848 by his independent Free Soil movement. That was the first staggering blow to the party from the anti-slavery elements of the North. It rallied, however, in 1852, and almost swept the field on Clay's great compromise measures of 1850, and it might have held the Government to this day had the party thus remained. But its Southern leaders, Mason, Jeff. Davis, Slidell and company, bent upon a Southern Confederacy, cajoled poor Douglas and coerced poor Pierce into the repeal of the old Missouri Compromise, and the Kansas border war on slavery, old John Brown, poor old Buchanan, the Democratic Convention, rupture of the party, Abraham Lincoln, the Rebellion, the Chicago Convention, the suppression of the Rebellion, the conflict between President Johnson and Congress, and the late terrific elections, tell the rest of the story.

Thus, in its desperate struggles to retain the Government or to destroy the Government by the strong arm of Southern slavery, the great Democratic party was first crippled, then divided, and is now destroyed. Its first disastrous step was the ousting of Van Buren on the Texas question, and its last was in still adhering to its traitors of the South against the overwhelming popular voice of the victorious North. And now what comes next? The reconstruction of the scattered materials of the party on some new issues, or an out-and-out new organization, name and all. The leaders and organs of the Northern rump are beginning to agitate a scheme to out-radical the radicals: but already their dissensions upon the propositions indicate that general dissolution which followed the collapse of the old Whig party of 1852. The Democratic elements are adrift, and it will take some time and considerable agitation and beating about hither and thither to put them into a new form as a party for the future. Meantime the Republicans have it all their own way; and may, if they are prudent, hold the Government for twenty years to come.

Terms of Reconstruction—Letter from O. A. Brownson.

From the Tribune.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune—Sir:—If I understand your platform, you propose to concede universal amnesty, or pardon, to all engaged in the late Rebellion, in exchange for impartial suffrage; that is, in exchange for franchise based on no distinction of race, caste, or complexion. This, it is most likely, the Democratic party are nearly prepared to accept, instead of the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congress; and the South soon will be.

I have no objections to either impartial suffrage, or to universal amnesty for the people guilty only of rebellion, as you very well know; but will you permit me to ask, if you propose to establish impartial suffrage by an act of Congress, by a Constitutional amendment, or by the act of the several State Legislatures or Conventions? and, second, whether you give up all constitutional guarantees against the assumption by Congress of the Confederate debt, and the repudiation of the National debt?

In regard to the first, I would remark that the question of suffrage, under the Constitution as it is, belongs to the States severally, and each decides for itself who shall or shall not be voters; and Congress has no authority to legislate on the subject. Amending the Constitution so as to give the authority to Congress would mar the beauty of our Federal system, destroy the equilibrium between the States and the Union, and tend to consolidation or the centralization of the governmental power in the general Government. It would, in principle, completely revolutionize the Constitution of the country. To leave the establishment impartial suffrage to the several States, each for itself, offers no efficient guarantee at all. The States may adopt impartial suffrage to-day, and reenter the Union, and prohibit to-morrow all negroes and colored men from voting, and restrict suffrage to white men alone. It seems to me, then, that impartial suffrage, as a condition precedent to restoration, is exceedingly unstatesmanlike, and would, in practice, either prove nugatory or harmful. I think the negroes should be distinctly recognized as free and equal citizens of the United States, and the several States left free to enfranchize them in their own way and time, according to their own wisdom and judgment, or not, as they judge best.

In regard to the second, the loyal people want an ample guarantee that Congress shall never repudiate the National debt, nor assume the Confederate debt. You doubtless believe that you would have the guarantee in impartial suffrage; I as honestly believe that impartial suffrage would be just as good as no guarantee at all; and it is probably the same belief that induces several Democratic journals to accept your platform. The vote of the South would hardly be changed in a single locality by the enfranchisement of the emancipated slaves. You talk of the freedmen as constituting a large portion of the *loyal* people of the South: but, once sure of their freedom, they will be as loyal or as disloyal as the dominant white class, and no more so. It seems to me arrant nonsense to talk about the loyalty or disloyalty of people, whether white or black, who have for generations been held in slavery, and who, five years ago, had never had a country or a domicile. As a rule, if we judge from all past experience, the colored people, if enfranchised, will vote according to the advice of their former masters, or the socially dominant class in their respective States. Poor, ignorant, without social position, and without any political training, or political habits, they cannot expect to be independent voters, and the only question to be decided is, Will they take the advice and follow the direction of the politicians of the South or the politicians of the North?

I do not in any sense oppose what is called negro suffrage, or the abolition of all political distinction between white men and black, or colored men; but I protest against regarding the enfranchisement of the freedmen as any guarantee that the national debt will not be repudiated or that the Confederate debt will not be assumed. The adoption of your platform, Mr. Editor, seems to me to be the practical adoption, under another form, of Mr. Johnson's policy, which the late elections have emphatically repudiated. Grant universal amnesty, if you will; I would, if it had depended on me, granted it in June, 1865—but secure the needed guarantees first.

The ten States that engaged in the Rebellion lost by their rebellion their status and rights and immunities as States in the Union; but, for their sake, and for the sake of the Union, it is desirable that they be restored as States in the Union, on a footing of equality with the other States, as soon as possible. Congress has decided, not that they should give guarantees, but that the Union should, prior to their restoration, establish certain constitutional guarantees for itself against the probability of a future rebellion, whether North or South, East or West. For this purpose it has proposed the Constitutional amendment, which several States have already ratified, which the loyal people in their late election have manifestly approved, and which affects all the States alike. Perhaps the Constitutional amendment is not perfect, but it is the best Congress could devise. Let that be ratified by three-fourths of the twenty-six States in the Union, and then let the ex-States reorganize under the amended Constitution, and resume their vacant seats in the Union.

The disabling clause in the amendment I would strike out if it looked to the last Rebellion alone; but it looks to the future as well as to the past, and is, perhaps, wise and just. Let the ex-States reconstruct themselves under an enabling act of Congress, and come back; then you may safely grant universal amnesty, and Congress can remove, by a two-thirds vote of both Houses, the disability imposed, and the last traces of the Rebellion be obliterated. Impartial suffrage will soon follow, and without marring the symmetry of our National Constitution. At any rate, let the Constitutional amendment be insisted on, and let not the public mind be distracted by any substitute, whether more or less favorable to the negro. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, O. A. BROWNSON.

Elizabeth, N. J., November 13, 1866.

Remarks by the Tribune.

1. Mr. Brownson queries whether we would have impartial suffrage established by the States, by Congress, or by Constitutional amendment. We answer, by them all. We should greatly prefer that the good work would begin with the States, North and South; but we do not propose to stand on ceremony. We hold it the true and vital interest of each State to be just to her own people, and especially to her laboring class. If only for her own sake, and without reference to anything but itself, we hold that impartial suffrage should be promptly adopted by each State, as a means of satisfying her hitherto degraded population, and making them contented members of the body politic, ready and proud to do and dare in its defense. We do not want to see impartial suffrage presented to the South on the point of a conqueror's sword. If the South were to-day an independent nation, with her blacks free, we believe her wiser statesmen would insist on their enfranchisement as a means of increasing her national strength, security, and greatness.

Mr. Brownson thinks impartial suffrage might be conceded to subserve a present end, and withdrawn when that end had been attained. We decidedly think otherwise; but, since there is a possibility of this, and the care possibility is a source of uneasiness, weakness, and peril, when every consideration demands the securing of tranquility and contentment, especially at the South, we insist that impartial suffrage be imbedded in the Federal Constitution. That will be the end of the controversy.

2. Mr. Brownson objects that this would mar the symmetry of our Federal system. We answer that this objection comes too late. It was urged—and with great speciousness—against the amendment abolishing slavery throughout the Union. It was, undoubtedly, the rule that each State should fix conclusively the status of her own people. It is so no longer. The liberties of every American citizen are now covered by the panoply of the Federal Constitution. The amendment we propose would have married the symmetry of the Constitution as it was; it is needed to perfect the symmetry of the Constitution as it is.

3. Mr. Brownson thinks that we shall ultimately attain impartial suffrage if the pending Constitutional amendment is adopted. So do we. He is also favorable to universal amnesty, and evidently thinks that not very distant. Here, again, we agree with him. So far as we differ, it is mainly because it seems to us most important that the country should be harmonized, the rights of all classes established and secured, and all the States in Congress at the earliest possible day. A grand, beneficent end is in view; and we propose to go straight to it at once, and have peace. The South needs hundreds of millions' worth of food, implements, animals, metals, etc. etc., to enable her to rebuild all her waste places, employ all her labor, and make a great crop next year. And her prosperity is as essential to the North as to herself. There is no interest of either section which is not also the true interest of the other. Now, then, since it is plain that the blacks are at last to be enfranchised, and that the Southern whites are to be relieved of their disabilities incurred by the Rebellion, we propose to march directly and quickly to the end plainly in view, and thus save the country from several years more of turmoil, social anarchy, disorganized industry, and general unthrift and wretchedness. And though we expect opposition from both extremes, we are confident that a majority of the American people, North and South alike, concur in this view, and that their number is rapidly increasing.

4. Mr. Brownson insists on that clause of the pending amendment which guarantees the National and proscribes the Rebel debt. Mainly because we wish to leave no seeds of future strife, we concur in this. So we think that clause of the pending amendment which asserts the proper citizenship of all our countrymen should be retained. It may not be essential; but it can do no harm, and will add to the general feeling of security and peace. The whole land needs rest from strife and agitation. South Carolina has, most wisely, interwoven the Civil Rights bill into her own code. Other States are preparing to follow. Let us have an end of all controversy concerning negroes and their rights, so as to be ready to go about our business. If negroes are idle, they must go hungry and ragged; if they steal, they must be punished—not as negroes, but as men. If they have not yet learned that "freedom means freedom to work," the winter just coming on will teach them—with a good many others—that wholesome lesson.

5. Mr. Brownson and we are not so far apart as he seems to think—and it is the same with the North and the South. Let us simply give our common sense and better feelings fair play, and we shall soon come to a substantial agreement. Mr. B.'s abstractions would have prevented the abolition—or, at least, the prohibition of slavery; but abstractions did not save the Union.

The Political Dead-Lock—Its Outcome.

From the World.

The Democratic party, North and South, hold the key of the political situation. They are conscious of their strength, of their responsibility, and their duty. The political dead-lock will be terminated by the Democratic party, not by Congress, not by the Republican party, not by the North. The North is able to exclude the South from representation in Congress. It is impotent to govern the South after its own desires. Nothing but self government is possible in these United States; and for the North to govern the South, whether by military domination, by territorial rule, or indirectly through the imposition of Constitutional amendments, is ruin to the party that undertakes it. The Republican party has been victorious in the late elections in most of the Northern States. But how does its victory advantage it? It is able to keep the Thirty-ninth Congress a Rump, and the Fortieth. It is able to override vetoes. It can legislate to its heart's content. But with what result? It can accomplish everything—except what it desires: to bend the South to its will by protracted denial of their representative rights, or by changes in the Federal Constitution. That way its own ruin lies; this way its path is hedged by thirteen States, more than one-fourth the number ever likely to form the Union. The Republican party control the machinery by which States may be lawlessly excluded from Congress, and every hour that exclusion is prolonged undermines their own strength. The Democratic party control the machinery by which Constitutional amendments are defeated. Besides the ten excluded States which, led by Georgia, will refuse assent to the Rump's amendments, and alone suffice to defeat them, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware, States always loyal, will join in giving them their *coup de grace*.

The political situation is therefore a complete dead-lock. This dead-lock, we repeat, cannot be terminated by the North, nor by the South, nor by the Republican party. Sections are impotent, and sectional parties are impotent, in a situation like this. The dead-lock will be terminated by a political party, for it is a political struggle; by a national party, for the contest includes all parts of the nation; by the Democratic party North and South, which is the only national party; by means of a compromise founded on mutual concessions, since each of the forces at dead-lock has a complete checkmate upon the other; by a compromise proposed by the South, because the one-sided, unguaranteed, partisan proposal of the North has been or will be rejected by nearly one-half the people of the North and all the people of the South; by a compromise acceptable to a majority of the people of the South and to a majority of the people of the North, the Democratic party, namely, which will thus and then, as the only national party, as the only Union party, as the free-trade, sound currency, and State-rights party, recover its natural majority throughout the United States.

That the Democratic party of the North and South thus hold the key to the political situation is perceived by their lately victorious opponents. It is betrayed in their absurdly clamorous cries, reiterated after every failure to materially diminish its formidable strength at the North, that the Democratic party is "shattered to pieces," is "without a mission," is "dead." It is disclosed in their own failure to cohere about anything save the fading passions of civil war; it is confessed, this consciousness that peace and union can be given to the nation only by the Democratic party of the North and South; is proclaimed even by the organs of the Republican party, in their vigilance to watch and their haste to discuss, sometimes to misrepresent, the tentatives put forth by the organs of Democratic opinion, North and South, in ascertaining, expressing, organizing, and moulding the satisfactory and final plan for this political pacification.

A Western Democratic journal, the Chicago *Times*, and an Eastern, the Boston *Post*, have recently discussed this matter tentatively rather than positively, by negatives rather than affirmatives. Whereupon follows a chorus of hallabaloos from all the Republican press, as if the Democratic party had exploded to atoms and were crystallizing about some novel heresy. But what is it that our Western contemporary has said:—

"Will the people in the several States preserve to themselves their constitutional right to prescribe the qualification of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office" (both proposed to be taken away from the people of the several States and given to Congress, by the Rump amendments), "a power they have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time, or will they yield up that power to the possession of a centralized oligarchy in the National Capitol? These are the opposing propositions from which there is no escape. There is no other alternative.

"The people of Massachusetts have ever steadfastly refused to allow the Southern and Western States to regulate, or in any way to interfere with their local institutions and policies. They established impartial suffrage when the people in every other State were almost unanimously opposed to it. They had the right to do so, and, in exercising that right, neither the people in any other State nor the General Government had any right to interfere. This right the people of Massachusetts will never peacefully yield. It is a right which belongs equally to the people of Illinois, of South Carolina, and of every other State of the republic. It is this right which the radical advocates of centralization propose to take away from the people of the States and transfer to the central Government, in that respect changing our Government system from a republic of States to a centralized despotism."

We fail to perceive here a political apocalypse. Unless we dream, this is cardinal, constitutional, democratic doctrine—a terse reiteration of the argument with which Mr. Curtis opened the late campaign in this State, and dealt one of the heaviest blows to the Rump amendments, which amendments assail this doctrine on every side.

The Chicago *Times* goes on to recommend a State convention in Illinois, for the establishment of impartial suffrage there "by the highest and only authority which has a right to establish it—the people of the State;" thus giving a practical exemplification of its sound State-rights doctrine.

The *Times* expresses the further opinion that "there is no other way in which the people of the several States can avert this blow, aimed at their dearest rights, but by proceeding without delay to exercise these rights, as Massachusetts has done, by the establishment of impartial suffrage." This opinion of the *Times*, however, is subject to its own remark in a preceding paragraph:—"The representatives of South Carolina or of Massachusetts may understand, and doubtless do understand, the wants and interests of the people of their own State better than the representatives of Illinois or California know them;" and is subject also to the criticism that neither New York nor South Carolina, nor Georgia nor Illinois, has to fear or to avert any blow from any quarter against the State right to control suffrage whilst thirteen is more than one-fourth of fifty-one.

When Dogberry commanded his constables to comprehend "all vagrom men," it was asked him, "How if they will not stop," and the reply of Dogberry was, "Then let them go in God's name." However, judged not harshly as the expedient of political cowardice to save State rights by voluntary surrender of them, but judged fairly as a proposition of sound political reform to the homogeneous and enlightened people of a noble State, this recommendation of impartial suffrage to the people of Illinois seems to us sagacious and prudent, and in the direction of democratic freedom and equality; but of that the people of Illinois will judge for themselves.

The Boston *Post*, too, which has perceived the benefits of impartial suffrage in Massachusetts, "based on citizenship, taxation, and a certain degree of intelligence," "would be glad to see it adopted by every State in the Union," because "a rule of that sort is too firmly fixed in justice and equality to be shaken."

"But adoption is another matter from enforcement. We are at perfect liberty to discuss this matter within those limits by which our own political power is bounded; and we may set forth as noble illustration of our convictions as a local example will admit; but it is not allowed us to combine in Congress to compel other States to follow that example, though it were the perfection of reason in itself and the *ne plus ultra* of justice and morality."

Had the Republican press before the elections only given currency, as we repeatedly and in vain challenged them to do, to such arguments as these for the Democratic doctrine of a State's right to control its suffrage, such arguments as these against the Rump's amendments, which propose to bribe and bully and control the States in their exercise of this right, such illustrations as these of fidelity to the spirit as well as the letter of our constitutional obligations, one towards another, then possibly those elections might have had a different result. It is fortunate that they now circulate widely in such unwonted places, both because it is a leaven of truth among the Republican masses, and because it prepares the way for the final plan of pacification, which they help to form, and with which the Democratic party will unclose our political dead-lock and open our political future.

We desire to be excused for adducing further evidence that the Democratic party North and South hold the key to the political future, in the manner in which our own contributions to the result have been received by the Republican press. They have not, indeed, been welcomed with joyful acclamations, such as salute the birth or the entrance of an heir-apparent upon the sovereignty of his dominions; nor heralded as the preliminary fissures of a coming cataclysm; they seem rather to have won their way to general assent.

Last week we remarked:—"When the Southern States have all rejected the amendment—as they certainly will—and have thereby demonstrated that they are masters of the situation so far as that measure is concerned, we trust they will, by some method of joint action, make a counter proposition. The possibility of their doing this could in no way be so completely frustrated as by the blustering, threatening tone of the *Times* and *Evening Post*, which keep telling the people of the South that if they do not ratify the pending amendment they will be forced to submit to something a great deal worse. * * * Concessions may be offered which could never be extorted; and we hope that instead of intruding further impertinent advice, backed by insolent and irritating threats, the Republicans may temper their barren victory with moderation, and allow the South a little interval for calm reflection and spontaneous action."

We need point to no stronger proof of the position of the Democratic party than the fact that the New York *Times* now *has* ceased its minatory language, contemplates now the summary rejection of the Constitutional amendment, and so far from threatening the South with "something a great deal worse," awaits its "counter proposition" with respectful patience. It says:—

"To escape misapprehension, however, the South should not content itself with a summary and somewhat sullen rejection of the Constitutional amendment. If the terms proposed are unacceptable, it should suggest others."

Presently the Republican party will learn that neither the State right of self-government, nor the right of representation in Congress, will the Democratic party of the South or the North permit to be regarded as anything less than a right, or suffer to be made the subject-matter of any trade, negotiation, compromise, or concession whatever. What *can* be compromised and what *can* be conceded it will be time enough to state when the Rump Congress perceives the present dead-lock, and desires release from it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M. of the day the privilege of subscribing for new stock *at par*, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On *all* payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1, 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.
8 30

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company, whose names appeared as such on their books on the 8th day of September last, at 3 P. M., are hereby notified that the privilege to subscribe to new stock at par, on the terms of the circular of August 29, 1866, will expire on the 1st day of December next, at 3 P. M.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.
11 15 12t 1

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 20 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
11 1 30t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable—instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE Is SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract or Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1835.
PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1866.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

Premiums received from November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—		
On Marine and Inland risks	$602 770 04	
On Fire risks	139 691 79	
		$742,463 43
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1865		276,964 47
		$1,019,426 90
Premiums marked off as earned November 1, 1865, to October 31, 1866:—		
On Marine and Inland risks	$554,189 78	
On Fire risks	125,932 12	
		$683,121 90
Interest during the same period—salvages, etc.		87,717 82
		$770,839 72
Losses, expenses, etc., during the year as above:—		
Marine and Inland Navigation losses	$326,319 06	
Fire losses	92,897 81	
Return premiums	40,520 79	
Re insurances	54,824 61	
Agency charges, advertising, printing, etc.	33,187 99	
Taxes—United States tax on premiums policy stamps, etc.	16,570 10	
Expenses	14,070 12	
		$578,119 28
		$192,660 44

* This is exclusive of the amount reserved for taxes on dividends and profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$113,000 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
200,000	United States 7-3-10 Per Cent Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	166,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	59,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds	21,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	30,750 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	26,000 00
195,000	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City property	195,900 00
$1,045,050	Par. Cost, $1 030,552 05	Mkt. Val. $1,070,230 75
	Real Estate	36,800 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	217,637 26
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	38,923 96
	Scrip and stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173 00. Estimated value	3,830 00
	Cash in Bank	$41,102 25
	Cash in Drawer	447 34
		41,549 59
		$1,407,221 56

* This being a new enterprise, the par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of EIGHT PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1866 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year 1862, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, B. Jones Brooke, Edward Laboucade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, John B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, D. T. Morgan.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 11 16 12trp

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 15, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. F. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.
10 17

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
6 6

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.

SUNNYBANK. By the author of "Alone," "Husbands and Homes," etc. 12mo.

BEETHOVEN'S LETTERS. Translated by Lady Wallace. 2 vols. 16mo.

BIGLOW PAPERS, Second series. 12mo.

MELODIES FOR CHILDHOOD. With highly colored illustrations. 12mo.

THE STATE OF THE CHURCH and the World at the Final Outbreak of Evil, and Revelation of anti-Christ, his Destruction at the Second Coming of Christ, and the Ushering in of the Millennium. By Rev. J. O. Gregory, M. A., with an Appendix by Mrs. A. B. Joli

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

OUR CITY FINANCES.—The subjoined is a statement of the general and additional appropriations to November 1, 1866, and estimated expenditures for the year 1867, as prepared at the office of the City Controller, Joseph R. Lyndall. It will be seen, by the statements below, that a rate of $4·75 on the $100 will be required if the expenses of 1867 and the deficiencies of 1866 are met, but it is proposed to fund $1,500,000 of the indebtedness of 1866, which would reduce the tax rate to $3·75. The deficiency of 1866 has been caused, according to the statement of the Controller, by the fact that the estimated expenses of 1866 were put down at $7,000,000, but the rate of $4 only produced $6,500,000, in consequence of exempt and registered property having been included in the return of the value of real estate; also, $500,000 had to be provided for to pay the State's claim of uncollected State taxes. These two items, with the $1,277,901 extra appropriations made during the year, make the total deficiency over $2,000,000, which must be provided for either by taxation or funding a portion.

The following table shows the general and additional appropriations to November 1, 1866, and estimated expenditures for 1867:—

	Annual appropriations for 1866.	Additional Appropriations to November 1, 1866.	Estimated Expenses for 1867.
Interest:—			
Loans	$2,125,00 00	....	$2,250,000 00
Temporary Loans	....	....	10,000 00
Inders'd Warrants	....	....	40,000 00
Departments:—			
Police	691 392 00	$143,587 29	701,852 00
Street Cleansing	78,267 00	6,641 52	105,000 00
Highways	371,362 50	139 454 72	405,762 50
Guardians Poor	447,350 00	....	453,740 00
City Comm'rs	225,497 50	1,814 69	247,195 2
City Property	105 953 28	48,227 62	130,116 7
City Treasurer	16,600 00	....	15,700 0
Water Works	347,425 00	748,822 40	332,200 00
Markets, etc	28,495 17	8,082 84	25 689 17
Clerks Councils	33,604 50	20,463 96	33,604 50
Receiver Taxes	32,450 00	2,556 95	35,500 0
Surveys	30 933 20	7,615 80	27,200 00
City Solicitor	18,600 00	6,419 45	19,800 00
Fire	113,150 00	100 00	113,316 67
Lighting City	429,777 50	....	440,000 00
Public Schools	888 911 97	7,406 83	1,020 435 00
Board of Health	84 400 00	35,547 83	73,698 00
County Prison	112,101 00	1,850 00	128,519 50
City Ice Boat	17,350 00	30,000 00	14,000 00
City Controller	21,350 00	1,300 00	21,350 00
Sinking Funds	431,450 00	....	43 ,445 00
City Railroad	9,100 00	....	9,100 00
City Defense	166 696 44	....	....
Judgments, etc	....	....	40,000 00
Appropriations for and during 1866	$6,805,211 06		
Estimated exp'ses of Department for 1867			$7,138,798 49

Interest on temporary loans, indorsed warrants, judgments, etc., amounted to $157,741·24.

The statement of estimated receipts of 1866 and of 1867 shows, in the aggregate, as follows:—Estimated revenue for 1866, other than taxes, $1,408,740; revenue collected in 1866, to November 1, $1,219,754·86; estimated receipts of 1867, other than taxes, $1,330,420; registered taxes, $400,000.

The following shows the liabilities of the city for 1867:—

Estimated expenses of departments for 1867	$7,138,798 49
Outstanding warrants November 1, 1866	1,398,552 12
Estimated discount and allowances on taxes	700,000 00
Estimated amount of warrants which will be drawn prior to January 1, 1867	500,000 00
Outstanding temporary loan	277,000 00
Estimated amount of special appropriations carried forward	200,000 00
Amount due for State tax to State of Pennsylvania	591,111 43
	$10,805,462 04

The assets of the city for the year 1867, as given by the Controller, are as follows:—

Cash on hand November 1, 1866	$536,440 46
Estimated receipts of registered taxes in 1867	400,000 00
Estimated receipts from sources other than taxes prior to January, 1867, and for the year 1867	1,027,670 00
Estimated receipts from taxes and registered taxes prior to January, 1867	450,000 00
Estimated receipts from Trustees of Gas Works for 1867	185,000 00
	$3,201,110 46
Amount required to be provided from taxes or by loan	7,704,351 58
By funding $1 500,000, leaves to be provided from taxation	$6,104,351 58

The following statement shows the value of the property, as furnished by the City Commissioners, and the amount it will yield in taxes:—

Real estate	$160,350,666 00
Personal	3,737,785 00
	$164,088 451 00
At $3 50, yields a revenue of	5,743,095 78
At 3 75 " "	6,153,316 90
At 4 50 " "	6,563,538 01
At 4 75 " "	7,794 201 41

The funded debt of the city is stated to be as follows:—

To amount of City loans outstanding November 1, 1866	$35,981,799 24
To amount authorized, but not issued, for special purposes, viz, schools, water, gas, etc	2,277,800 00
Total	$38,259,599 24
By cash in hands of Sinking Fund Commissioners	$559,372 5
By City loans in hands of Sinking Fund Commissioners	2,736,137 31
By other securities, valued at	18,961,345 00
By outstanding taxes collectable	850,000 00
Balance	15,152,744 43
Total	$38,258,599 24

The above statement was laid before the Finance Committee last evening, and the question of fixing the rate of tax for 1867 informally discussed. Mr. Freeman was in favor of fixing the rate at $4·75 on the $100, believing that it was better for the city to pay all the expenses of the departments for the coming year, and the deficiencies of 1866 by taxation, than to fund any portion, and thereby increase the debt of the city. He believed that the owners of real esiate were better able to meet this additional burden now, in consequence of high rents, than they would be in a few years hence. The debt of the city was sufficiently large, and should not be increased.

Several other members of the Committee thought the rate of tax should be reduced, which could easily be done if $1,500,000 was funded.

Mr. Freeman moved to make the rate $4·75 per $100.

Messrs. Harper, Marcer, and others desired a postponement of the subject, for the purpose of examining the statement, and a motion to that effect prevailed.

FURTHER HEARING IN A SHOOTING CASE.—A further hearing was held yesterday before the Recorder in the case of Edward Manly, charged with the shooting of Cyrus Parker on Saturday night week, in Shippen street, above Third. Parker testified that he was in a public house, when he was told that a man was outside who had struck him a few days previously. He went out, and was attacked, and finally shot in the cheek by one of three or four in company. Manly was identified as one of the men, and the one who had called to the man with the revolver to fire. He was committed in default of $2500 to answer. Caroline Ryner, who had spoken to Parker about being struck, and told him the men were outside, was held in $1000, as accessory before the fact.

CORONER'S CASES.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of John T. Caskey, who was killed early on Sunday morning by being run over by car No. 7 of the Philadelphia and Frankford Railroad Company. The testimony given before the Coroner was to the effect that the deceased ran towards the front platform of the cars, and in attempting to get on, fell, the wheels passing over him. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the driver and conductor from all blame.

The Coroner also held an inquest upon the body of Henry Conner, aged about eight years, who was found drowned at Norris street wharf about three weeks ago.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—John Hoddup, who murdered a young German named Julius Wochele, last winter, on the farm of Dr. Tiedman, near Gwynedd, Montgomery county, was tried last week at Norristown for the crime, and was on Saturday evening convicted of murder of the first degree. The circumstances of the murder and the discovery of the murderer, were these:—Julius Wochele, a young man of a good family, met Hoddup in this city last winter, and was persuaded to go to the farm with him. Not long after, he was found in a retired part of the place, with his skull fractured, as if with a club. Hoddup disappeared, and his discovery and arrest were brought about through an attempt to draw money from the relatives of Wochele in Germany. Hoddup wrote to them in the name of Wochele, and they sent on a draft, which fell into the hands of persons who knew of the young man's death. A trap was set to catch Hoddup, which proved successful. After the trial, an important piece of testimony was discovered—the attempted sale by Hoddup of some of Wochele's personal effects subsequent to the murder. Mr. Julius Wolfe, of this city, was prominent in causing the arrest of Hoddup.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF I. O. OF O. F.—The semi-annual session was held on Monday, at the Hall, North Sixth street, Francis M. Rea, C. P., presiding. Reports of Committees were presented and acted upon. The report of the Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States was read, and twenty-one new members were admitted. New charters were granted for subordinate Encampments to be organized and located respectively at Franklin, McKeesport, Temperanceville, and Myerstown, and permission was granted to reorganize the old Encampments at Cochranville, Lock Haven, and Coopersburg, which had ceased working. Nominations for officers to be elected in the spring were made. In contemplation of an anticipated visit by the Grand Sire of the Order to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at the annual session in May next, a committee of six was appointed to extend an invitation to that officer to also make an official visit to the Grand Encampment at its annual meeting held in this city at the same time.

PREPARATIONS OF THE SOUTHWARK SOUP SOCIETY.—The Managers of the Southwark Soup Society are making arrangements to commence operations as soon as the cold weather sets in. The Society, last winter, distributed soup and bread daily from the 15th of January to the 10th of March, during which time 386 families, comprising 1582 persons, were supplied. There were 66,128 pints of soup and 14,432 loaves of bread given to the applicants. Donations are now being received by any of the following gentlemen:—Colonel John Thompson, No. 760 South Fourth street; E. S. Hall, Seventh National Bank; C. S. Close, No. 331 Reed Street; Alexander Greaves, No. 816 South Fourth street, or No. 206 North Fifth; J. W. Hicks, No. 713 South Second street; R. Sharp, No. 908 South Front street; S. W. Middleton, No. 214 Monroe street; Captain J. Horner, Second and Mary streets.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT HIMSELF.—A sad accident occurred yesterday morning, by the careless use of firearms, at No. 475 Green lane. Mr. John Hornby, aged twenty-one years, residing at the above place, had a gun in his hand, and was showing his sister how people frequently shoot themselves by the careless handling of guns. While doing this the gun was accidentally discharged, the contents entering his abdomen, killing him almost instantly. The terror and distress of the sister and friends at the sad event can be better imagined than described. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The regular stated meeting of the Board of Surveys was held yesterday morning, at their rooms in the Law Building, on South Fifth street. A resolution to change the sewer on St. Mary street, from Sixth to Seventh streets, from a 10-inch to a 2-feet 6-inch brick sewer was agreed to. Sewers on Naudain street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth, and Bingham street, from Spruce to Walnut, were authorized to be constructed at the expense of the petitioners.

THE GAS TRUST.—Councils met in caucus yesterday, to nominate Trustees for the Gas Works. A motion to postpone until the third Wednesday in January was carried. It is stated that the motion to postpone was made in consequence of a statement that a bargain had been made between a party now holding a position under Councils, and the friends of one who is a candidate for an office within the gift of Councils.

SHOT HIMSELF.—Daniel White, while handling a gun at Shoemakerville yesterday, was accidentally shot in the breast and arm, and severely injured. The sufferer was removed to the Hospital. He resides in Washington avenue, below Sixth street.

EFFECTS OF A ROW.—A man named M. Lynch was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital last evening, with his head badly cut, by a blow from a billy in the hands of a policeman. A row occurred in the western part of the city, and it is said that the policeman had to strike Lynch before he could arrest him.

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET

Is now open for the accommodation of

FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.

Apply early. 8 25

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

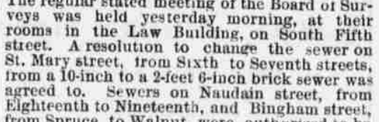
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.

Particular attention paid to [10 31 1m

ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.



HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 18, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address

KIMBALL & CO.,

No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,

S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street 7 23]

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CA 2 21

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cov., Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,

No 102 JONES' Alley

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY

RICHARD PENISTAN'S

STORE AND VAULTS,

No. 439 CHESNUT STREET,

Nearly Opposite the Post Office

PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 8 5

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BATEMAN CONCERT.

On FRIDAY EVENING, November 23, ONLY NIGHT OF ROSSINI'S "STABAT MATER."

SOLOISTS:

MME PARREPA,
MRS. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF,
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SIGNOR PERANTI,
SIGNOR FORTUNA,
MR. CARL ROSA,
MR. ADOLPH BIRGFELD.

The Choruses by the HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, Numbering upwards of 300 voices, and comprising the most prominent emeirs in Philadelphia, assisted by a GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FORTY PERFORMERS, LED BY MR. CARL ROSA.

Conductor.....MR. CARL SENTZ

PRICE OF ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR to any part of the house; secured seats, 50c extra; may be had at the Music Store of C. W. A. Trumpler.

SPECIAL NOTICE—TICKETS OF ADMISSION, PRICE ONE DOLLAR EACH (without reserved seats), may be had to-day as above. The number of admission tickets will be *strictly limited* to the capacity of the Academy, and all the seats in the upper circle reserved for the use of the purchasers of these admission tickets.

SATURDAY, November 24.
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
Positively last appearance of the BATEMAN CONCERT TROUPE.
ADMISSIONS—ONE DOLLAR EACH.
(*Seats secured without extra charge.*)
May be had to-day at Trumpler's Music Store. [11 19

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—WILLIAM E. SINN & CO.....LESSEES

Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, November 20, LAST WEEK OF MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, and revival of

RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
RIP VAN WINKLE,

in which MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON Will appear in his GREAT IMPERSONATION of RIP VAN WINKLE.

The performance will conclude with THE TWO BUZZARDS.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 24, GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

Prices as usual.

Monday, November 26, first production of the Prize Play by Dion Boucicault, entitled THE LONG STRIKE, in which Mr. J. E. McDONOUGH will appear.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, November 20, will be acted the Drama called PENDEEN VALE; OR, THE HAUNTED CAVE.

Lawrence Lynwood.....Mr. Delafield
FANCY DANCE, MISS THOMPSON.

To conclude with the LONE MAN OF THE OCEAN.

Jack Jolly.....Robert Jones

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 40 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Gallery, 20 cents; Private Boxes, $3 and $5; Single Seats Private Boxes, 75c.

Doors open at a quarter before 7 o'clock. Curtain will rise at precisely half-past 7. The Box Office will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., when seats may be secured without extra charge

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7½

LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
CHANGE OF BILL EVERY NIGHT.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, November 20, Kotzebue's pathetic play of THE STRANGER; OR, MISANTHROPY AND REPENTANCE.

EDWIN BOOTH as.....THE STRANGER

To conclude with the popular drama of DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

EDWIN BOOTH as.....DON CÆSAR

Wednesday—Last night of HAMLET.

In compliance with many requests, MR. EDWIN BOOTH WILL GIVE A FAREWELL MATINEE At 2 o'clock on SATURDAY, November 24, when will be presented, for the last time, HAMLET.

Box sheet now open for the Matinee.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7 o'clock. HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF MR. DAN BRYANT. LAST NIGHTS OF SHAMUS O'BRIEN. MONDAY AND EVERY NIGHT, SHAMUS O'BRIEN; OR, THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL, with its grand scenes and great cast. MR. DAN BRYANT IN FOUR DIFFERENT CHARACTERS. with Songs and Dances. Friday — FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR DAN BRYANT. A Great Bill.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT until further notice, and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock. THE BLACK CROOK. THE BLACK CROOK.

THE GREAT BATEMAN COMBINATION-CONCERT.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, November 23, promises to be the greatest success of the season. The sale of tickets commences to-morrow, and there will be a great rush for them. Parties who desire CHOICE SEATS can avoid the crowd by securing their seats at the BOOK STAND in the CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 11 16 6t

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL ART ASSOCIATION will be held at Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's Art Gallery, No. 914 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, commencing NOVEMBER 19 1866 continuing open during the week. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be procured at No. 921 Chesnut street.

11 19 6t* MRS. E. C. HOYT, President.

READINGS BY R. CULVER AND H. GUYON (Elocutionists), in WASHINGTON HALL, Spring Garden and Eighth streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 21, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door. 11 19 3t*

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¼ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT. "THE FAMILY RESORT" OPEN FOR THE SEASON. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. 8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street. GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY, By two large and efficient Orchestras. TO-NIGHT And EVERY NIGHT, in connection with our EXCELSIOR STRING BAND, a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform. OPEN FOR THE SEASON. Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc. IN THE LADIES' SALOON, Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16s

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN, N. E. COR. OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS. The Institute, which again has been greatly improved for the coming season, is now open for subscriptions all day and evenings.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, and is highly recommended to both sexes and all ages.

Terms for Instruction, 6 months.....$8 00

Terms for self-practice, 3 months.....$5 00

For particulars send for a circular, or give us a call. 8 30 2m Professors HILDEBRAND & LEWIS

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1037 WALNUT Street.

5 29] UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC. —VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 232 CARTER Street,

And No. 141 DOCK Street.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 2 8

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes, at $7 per ton. Also, the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $7 50 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 1314 South THIRD Street. 5 24

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,

Successor to W. L. FOULK.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

BEST QUALITIES OF LEHIGH AND Schuylkill Coal at reduced prices.

P. McGARRY & SON,

11 14 w 1m* WEST END CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Virginia, On THURSDAY, 22d day of November, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of Stores consisting in part, of the following articles, viz.:—

26 Field and Siege Cannon, cast iron, of various calibres.
51,670 Shot, Shells and Spherical Case for Smooth Bore and Rifled Guns.
70 Merrill's Carbines, new and repaired.
800 Enfield Rifled Muskets, Cal. 577.
26 Henry's and Spencer's Repeating Rifles.
500 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Cal. 54.
560 Smooth bore Muskets, Mod. 1842, Cal 69.
240 do. do. do. Flint Lock, Cal. 69.
217 Revolvers, "Whitney's & Remington's Navy, Cal. 36.
1069 Cavalry and Artillery Sabres.
211 Swords, Musician's and non-Commissioned Officers.

Fourteen days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Terms of sale—Cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,

Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col U. S. A.,

11 1 18t Commanding.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

Deep Sand-Joint

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

5 10§ No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,

1117 stuth 6m] No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND, No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West side), Also known as the STATEN ISLAND DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, Being the LARGEST in the UNITED STATES, and THIRTY YEARS OLDER than any other on STATEN ISLAND, is prepared, with the most improved and extensive Machinery (to which they are making constant additions), to DYE, CLEANSE, AND FINISH every variety of GOODS AND GARMENTS, in a manner UNEQUALLED in this country.

No. 40 North EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia.
No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York.
No. 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.

J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 11 12 lmrp

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,

8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers our extensive works.

1 18 ALFRED JENKS & SON

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS

5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

PERSONAL.

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—The undersigned is regularly licensed by the United States Government to collect the Extra Bounties, and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement. Call on or address GEORGE W. FORD,

No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third,

10 23 1m Philadelphia.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. O EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 29§

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.

DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 15

SILVER-WARE

FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St.,

Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [9 20

FINE GOLD WATCHES.

American and Geneva.

We call special attention to the

FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 South SECOND Street,

Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember

W. W. CASSIDY,

S 16§ No. 12 South SECOND Street.

Repairing correctly and promptly attended to.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-Ware.

8 1§

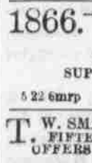
RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ 18 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.



BOWMAN & LEONARD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

AND

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

IN

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,

No 704 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.

We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 26§

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 22 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets, OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6 8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.

First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.

First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.

Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine sills, all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4

Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.

Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long all widths.

Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.

Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.

Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.

All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT.

Successor to E. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

EVANS & WATSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House Use

Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.

WAREROOMS:

No. 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 5 6p

EXPERIENCE PROVES IT

MARVIN'S SAFES

*ARE TH

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1866.

Wendell Phillips.

In a public meeting in Boston, held at Faneuil Hall, nearly thirty years ago, for the purpose of expressing the indignation of her citizens over the then recent murder of Elijah P. Lovejoy, while defending the freedom of the press in a distant Western city, there arose, at a critical point in its proceedings, when conservatism, under the lead of a high State official, seemed about to defeat the object of the assemblage, a young lawyer in the flush of early manhood, who, in a burst of spontaneous and indignant eloquence, rebuked the half-hearted official, and carried triumphantly through the meeting a series of resolutions fittingly expressive of the sentiments of the people of Boston concerning the tragedy which had called them together. It was the first great speech of Wendell Phillips, then in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

The young orator, whose earliest efforts were thus directed against that giant system of iniquity which then held almost undisputed sway in Church and State, which murdered without punishment, and was cruel without remorse, which abolished the right of petition in Congress, and trampled a free press and free speech under the feet of infuriated mobs in all our great cities—North as well as South—has lived to behold the slave-power prostrate in the dust, its perpetual death-warrant inscribed in the Constitution itself, and the last lingering remnants of its prejudices and its crimes fast fading before the growing intelligence and quickening moral sense of the American people, in this brighter and better era of their history!

Mr. Phillips has held, and still holds, a unique position. Without official position—the constant advocate of measures far in advance of public sentiment, and oftentimes of theories utterly obnoxious to the majority of his hearers—a stern iconoclast, not sparing the most revered objects of popular adoration—the defender of a downcast and despised race, he still, by the brilliancy of his genius, the spell of his eloquence, and the force of his arguments, manages to hold the ear of the people as no other man has ever done in this country. Men denounce him, and then go to hear him. They call him a fanatic, and yet eagerly read his speeches. They say he is an extremist, and yet from time to time adopt his measures.

There are several reasons for these apparently conflicting phenomena. In the first place, Mr. Phillips is a man of rare genius. As an orator he occupies the very front rank, and yet not so much by the power and charm of his delivery as by the brilliancy and attractiveness of his ideas and his style. His speeches will endure what those of many eloquent speakers will not endure, viz., *to be read*. Hence, the circle of his influence is vastly enlarged over that of those orators whose great strength lies in their delivery. The dwellers beside some mountain canyon in distant Colorado or Nevada will read one of Mr. Phillip's addresses, and be moved by it almost as much as though listening to it from his own matchless lips. He combines the power of the pen and the tongue in a most eminent and unusual degree.

In the next place, one secret of Mr. Phillips' influence lies in his hold upon popular confidence. In all his labors, there is the entire absence of any *personal* end or aim. Though gifted and rich, and of the highest social position, he has devoted his life to what has been in the main an unpopular work. The highest offices and honors of the State were within his easy grasp, had he but been willing to fall in with the prevailing current. Even now, when the people of his own district would gladly honor him with official position, he steadily refuses. Now the spectacle of such a man voluntarily abnegating official distinction and all personal preferment, in a country where such things are so eagerly sought after, is not without its effect upon the minds of the people. Hence, while they do not adopt Mr. Phillips' measures, or indorse many of his notions, yet they do have a confidence in his integrity which goes far to confirm his hold upon them.

Finally, Mr. Phillips' influence springs in a great degree from the cause which he advocates. He has seized the fundamental idea of American polity and of American society, and he presses irresistibly forward towards its perfect realization. He is called a dangerous man by some; but if he could, at a word, realize his entire theory of society, what would it be but universal education, perfect equality before the law, and the highest type of Christian morality? Happy country whose most "dangerous" man aims at nothing worse than the complete triumph of justice in her institutions and laws! Hence it is that Mr. Phillips fights *with* all the great moral forces of society rather than against them. The only difference between him and the great mass of liberal-minded men is that he constantly fights on the *skirmish line*. The great host moves steadily on, but Phillips keeps ever in the advance.

Mr. Phillips' faults as a public man are such as would naturally develop out of his position. No man can wage such a perpetual warfare all his life, and keep the true and even balance of a perfect character. No man can deal so constantly in criticism upon his fellows, and dwell in such an atmosphere of denunciation and invective, without being unfavorably affected himself. The work may be a necessary one, but it has its perils to the worker. Hence we often find in Mr. Phillips' criticisms of public men, especially those who are seeking the same great ends with himself, an exaggeration, a harshness, and an apparent want of candor which greatly detract from their power and usefulness. There is, too, in Mr. Phillips' style a constant tendency to excess. He deals in epigram and antithesis, and often, for the sake, apparently, of saying a *sharp* thing, he says an uncandid thing.

Nor is he a safe guide for the practical legislator. So far as theory is concerned, Mr. Phillips may be right, but the practical legislator must make allowance for existing facts. Probably Mr. Phillips himself, invested with the responsibilities of official position, and obliged to act in some way, would become obnoxious to his own criticisms.

It is worth something in a country like ours to have *one* man who dares say what he thinks of men and measures, even though his thoughts may not be strictly just and correct. Public men can hardly be held to too strict an accountability by the people. We have no law so powerful as that of public opinion, and a correct public opinion must, after all, be the resultant of numberless private opinions. And so, while Mr. Phillips may go too far and be "too radical," as the phrase is, we certainly have numbers who do not go far enough, and are too conservative, so that the balance is likely to be preserved.

Shall We Compromise the Issue?

The victory which the Republican party has achieved at the polls during the past two months, has been accomplished by firmly following the banner of the Constitutional amendment. The Democracy appealed to the passions of the masses, and talked to them of negro equality, negro suffrage, and a score of other negro horrors, which the fertile Democratic mind has ever been wont to conjure. The Republicans addressed the reason of their auditors. They said, "Come, let us reason together;" and the people listened, and were convinced that the Congressional plan of reconstruction, as set forth in the amendment submitted, was necessary and just. Because the issue was made on that question, the victory has been ours. The only question to be settled by the people was the one involved in that amendment, and the promises and pledges of the Republican party alike bind it to a firm and unwavering adherence to that ultimatum.

For the past week we have daily received from Washington rumors of a compromise to be effected between the President and Congress, by which one is to give universal amnesty and the other impartial suffrage. The Constitutional amendment is to be cast aside, and some new issue substituted in its place. We are to have a settlement of the question based on a plan never contemplated during the last election; and the people, instead of having their declaration in favor of the amendment heeded, are to be slighted for some new arrangement. The rumors that have been sent from the capital are thrown out as feelers to detect in which way the popular tide is flowing, and see what the Republican party think of the new basis of reconstruction. So far as we are concerned, we will hold no doubtful language. We are utterly and entirely opposed to the abandonment of the acknowledged issue, and the substitution of a new one, on which the popular voice has not been allowed to be heard. We asked and received the suffrages of the Northern people on the ground of our adherence to the just and magnanimous plan of reconstruction set forth in the series of amendments proposed by Congress at its last session. We gave pledges to adhere to these amendments, and we would be false to ourselves and our profession were we to be deluded into the acceptance of any other settlement than that adopted by the popular verdict. We are told that we ought to compromise. What is the need of yielding anything when we have all in our power? We hold the reins, we have the whip; and why should we compromise, like the old man and his son in the fable, by descending and carrying the ass? It is no compromise where one party yields all, and the other abandons only what it already had no power to retain. We are told that we will secure universal suffrage by the arrangement. Such a consummation is desirable, but it is not the chief end of all the struggles in which we have been engaged.

The Constitutional amendment, while it contemplates universal suffrage, does not demand it. Again and again did our orators and writers assure the people that it was not the question before them. And now, to have it thrust upon us, with the extremely objectionable appendage of general amnesty, and without any guarantees for the payment of the national debt, is a compromise which to us is anything but desirable. The question of suffrage is merely a question of time. It is founded upon the immutable basis of justice, and must eventually be achieved. We doubt the propriety of such an extension to an uneducated and a servile race, without any preparation, so that even if the "compromise" was to be made in good faith, we would rather hold fast to the plan as secured by the amendment.

But this offer of compromise is a delusion and a snare. It is made to seduce the Republican party from the landmarks which have guided them through the past storm. If we declare our willingness, the "conservatives" will refuse, and hold us up before the country as abandoners of our pledges, as a grossly inconsistent party. It is a weak invention of the enemy. The President will not compromise; he does not want to, nor do we. Compromises have always been the curse of our land. We have yielded to treason and arrogance long enough, and now that we have the power, we say reject all such offers. Let no proposition be entertained but an unconditional surrender. When an enemy is driven to the wall, he seeks to gain time by a pretense of willingness to capitulate. The device is an old one, and will not save them. Let the Republican party go on securing the adoption of the amendment in all the loyal States; and unless the South submits, there are legal means within the power of Congress which will secure its ratification, with or without the consent of the late rebellious States. The people are determined to see the amendment a part of the supreme law of the land. On that issue we have received their support. Let us not abandon it for any of the seductive though false offers of those who have ever been treacherous in the past, and will ever continue so in the future.

The Pope's Allocution.

The full text of the Pope's recent allocution shows the bitterest hostility to the Government of Italy, and declares all the decrees of the Government with regard to matters concerning the Catholic Church to be "null and void." The Pope declares that he cannot renounce his civil power, but, on the contrary, he is bound to defend it.

We apprehend that this will not restore the monastic establishments lately abolished in Italy, nor will it long retard the downfall of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope. Everything points to the early occupancy of Rome by the forces of King Victor Emanuel.

KANSAS.

The Cheyennes Refractory—The Union Pacific Railway.

Atchison, Kansas, November 19.—The Cheyenne peace conference is a failure. It was to have been held at Fort Ellsworth. The Indians would not go there, but assembled at St. Serahah, on the Santa Fe road, forty-five miles southwest, and informed the Commissioners that they would not go to Fort Ellsworth to receive their presents; they did not want any, and if the Government wanted to give them any it should send them to St. Serahah. They refuse to cede the Smoky Hill route.

The United States Commissioners have reported the acceptance of the second twenty miles of the Central branch of the U. P. R. R. to the Secretary of the Interior.

The excursion party have been receiving an enthusiastic welcome. A ball was given this evening in honor of their visit. Speeches were made by Dr. Lyng, Mr. Webb, and others. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevail.

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT ERIE.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars Awarded the Injured—The Track Master to be Tried in February.

Buffalo, November 19.—The Erie *Dispatch* newspaper states that the Buffalo and Erie Railroad have settled the claims of those persons who were injured by the late accident on that road for the sum of $25,000.

The friends of the deceased accept $5000 each, while the rest is distributed among the wounded.

The *Dispatch* also says James Mahoney, the track-master, who was arrested on account of the late accident, waived an examination, and gave bonds in $2000 for his appearance at the February session of the Court. The witnesses were also put under bail to appear at the same time.

—General J. A. Garfield has returned home to Portage county, Ohio, after an arduous political campaign in Illinois, Wisconsin, and New York, during which he travelled 7500 miles, and delivered sixty-five speeches.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the Whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

TO ARCHITECTS.—PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications and estimates of cost for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3000 for the first, of $2000 for the second, and of $1000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the 1st day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board,
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., Recorder.
11 20 1m

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THIS EVENING, NOVEMBER 20.
SUBJECT:—"THE DANGER OF THE HOUR."
Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Admission, 25 cents.
Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets; also at the Academy in the evening. Seats not reserved in the Family Circle. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock. 11 14 tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ALL WHO are looking for business to call and examine the American Cow Milker, patented March 28, 1865—a sure cure for aching hands and kicking cows, never before introduced in this State. There never was a patent issued from the Patent Office which has sold so readily as this. 360 counties have been sold within 30 days, and many more engaged by the most cautious and prudent business men. It milks the four teats of a cow at once. It imitates the calf—draws, and stops drawing to swallow. It milks cows in one-third the time. It is cheap and durable; weight only four pounds. It is self adjusting; will fit any cow. It will milk three-teated cows as well as any. Easily worked, not liable to get out of order and is perfectly agreeable to the cow. Come one and all and pass our judgment upon the most valuable invention of the nineteenth century. An opportunity is now offered to enterprising men, with large or small capital, which does not present itself more than once in a lifetime. Call on American Cow Milking Machine Company, No. 413 CHESNUT Street. 11 19 6trp

CARD.—THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL BOOK SOCIETY having made a change in the management of their store, and arranged for a more complete assortment than hitherto of books for Religious Families, Sunday Schools, Parish Libraries, and Churches, invite attention to their new stock.

All orders, small or large, will receive prompt attention at their office, No. 1224 CHESNUT Street.
[11 19 stuth2w4p]

CARTERS TAKE NOTICE.—THE most convenient deposit for DIRT AND BALLAST in the city, on the SOUTH WHARF, at the Navy Yard. 11 20*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH
American Freedmen's Union Commission,
OFFICE, No. 711 SANSOM Street.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE,
President of the Commission, will Preside at the Meeting to be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On Thursday Evening, Nov. 22.
MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD,
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS,
REV. ROBERT J. PARVIN,
And Other Distinguished Gentlemen, will Address the Meeting.

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING. 11 20 3t

GREAT ATTRACTION.
WILL OPEN NOVEMBER 15,
AT THE
NEW LIBERTY HALL,
LOMBARD Street, above Seventh, the
GREAT UNION FAIR,
For the Benefit of the
PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH,
where Useful and Fancy Articles of a very large variety will be offered for sale.

Among the attractions will be three Silver Cups, to be given to the three persons who shall present the largest amount of cash for the above object. And a splendid silver-mounted Bat and Gilt Ball to be awarded to the club receiving the largest number of votes. And one of "Ray's Patent Library Register," to be awarded to the Sabbath School receiving the largest number of votes. 11 17 10t

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.
The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of this Association will be held at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY EVENING, November 27, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by the
REV. ALFRED COOKMAN,
REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, and
HON ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
The Orchestra will be under the direction of Prof. HASSLER.

Cards of admission may be had gratuitously on application at the counting-room of the undersigned, No. 36 N. THIRD Street.
11 14rp WILLIAM C. LUDWIG, President.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
A Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held on MONDAY, December 3, at the office of the Company, No. 129 S. FRONT Street, at 4 P. M., and all parties interested are requested to be present, as there is business of the most urgent nature to transact.
11 20 12t SIMON POEY, Secretary.

FALL STYLE HATS.
THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
No. 804 CHESNUT Street.
9 1 3m4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
ANOTHER INVOICE OF
"Pim Bros." Irish Poplins,
Havana Browns,
Coffee Browns,
Dark Browns,
Blues, Whites,
Lavender, Pearls,
Blacks, Etc. Etc.
1t

CLOAK VELVETS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING,
From the New York Auctions of Last Week,
4-4 CLOAK VELVETS,
REAL LYONS MANUFACTURE.
PURE SILK,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
These, with our own importation, make our stock of
MANTILLA VELVETS
VERY COMPLETE. 1t

GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS.
Having purchased largely at the late sacrificing prices, we are prepared to sell TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW OLD PRICES.
Williamsville Muslin at 35½ cents.
Torresdale Muslin at 31½ cents.
Wamsutta Muslin at 37½ cents.
Brown Sheetings very cheap.
Large assortment of Flannels, from 25 to 37½ cents per yard.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
CLOTHS for Ladies' Cloakings, from $1 75 to $10 per yard. Full stock.
LYONS VELVET, $12, worth $15, warranted all Silk.
VELVET from $11 to $22 per yard.
Constantly on hand, a full line of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS at prices below competition.
McCURDY & DUNKLE,
No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.
9 20 tuths3m

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18t No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
Importers, Jobbers, and Retailers
OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 727 CHESNUT ST
HAVE MADE A GREAT
EDUCTION IN PRICES
Their Stock is unrivalled for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of buyers.

Silks,
Moire Antiques,
Shawls,
Velvets,
Cloakings,
Silk Poplins,
Wool Poplins,
Corded Poplins,
Rich Plaid Poplins,
Rich Plaid Merinoes,
Colored Merinoes,
Printed Merinoes,
Empress Cloths,
Velour Russe,
Biarritz,
Epinglines,
Bombazines,
Tamisse,
Mous Delaines,
Black Alpacas,
White Alpacas,
Colored Alpacas,
White Reps,
Black Reps,
Colored Reps,
French Chintzes,
Damasks and Diapers,
Towels and Napkins,
Doylies and Table Covers,
Counterpanes,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Blankets,
Gloves and Hosiery,
Mourning Goods.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.
11 6 1m

LYONS VELVETS.
BEST MAKES OF
LYONS VELVETS,
FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND MANTLES.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

PURPLE VELVET CLOTH,
FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND MANTLES,
JUST RECEIVED.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

FROSTED BEAVER CLOTH,
SPLENDID QUALITY.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
11 19 6trp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR.
A large assortment of NEW STYLE CLOTHS, just opened, at REDUCED PRICES
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
11 19 6trp] No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Have determined to offer their
ENTIRE STOCK
At such prices as will effect a
RAPID REDUCTION,
And give purchasers an opportunity of selecting a useful and acceptable
HOLIDAY GIFT.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
11 20 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

OPERA AND PROMENADE CLOAKS.
Velvet and Cloth Cloaks,
Basques and Circulars,
MADE IN THE BEST STYLE
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
11 20 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

CANTON GINGER.
Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8146 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.
Our usual supply of this celebrated CIDER, made from Harrison Apples, just received
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp5] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 w22t

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS
WE OFFER FOR SALE
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,
AT
89.
These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST payable semi-annually in this CITY,
FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX,
And are Coupon Bonds in amounts of $500 and $1000 each. The holder has the privilege of having them made registered at the office of the Company in this city, this being a great protection in case of loss.
We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD St.
10 31 tf4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
OSEPH P. MUMFORD. (10 31 tf

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.'S
STOCK OF
SILVER-WARE,
Is now Unusually Large and Attractive.
No. 822 CHESNUT St.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a Very Choice Selection of
DIAMONDS,
Mounted in the most Artistic Style.
No. 822 CHESNUT ST.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
FANCY GOODS.
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.
Have a full line of
WATCHES
From the most celebrated makers in Switzerland, Copenhagen, England, and America.
No. 822 CHESNUT St.
10 9 tuths4p t12 25

MAGIC RUFFLE COMPANY.
This Company have Manufactured Expressly for my Sales
LINEN CAMBRIC MAGIC RUFFLING.
E. M. NEEDLES,
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
11 14 6trp

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,
Have constantly in Stock, for retail city and country trade, their
CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES
MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.
They are also Sole Agents for the SELF ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.
Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety.
Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the city.
Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.
White Holland Sheets calendered. [10 10 tuths3ms

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Pure California Champagne,
Made and prepared as it done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of imported Champagne.
The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine:—
"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."
CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuths3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE of apartments to Gentlemen, with every convenience, including bath.
11 20 3t* No. 904 WALNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE DANGER OF THE HOUR."—Wendell Phillips, Esq., will lecture at the Academy of Music on is subject to-night. Mr. Phillips is known as the silver-tongued orator of America," and cannot fail interest the immense audience that will assemble near him.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE "STABAT MATER."—On Friday evening Rossini's masterwork of sacred music will be given in splendid style by the Bateman Opera Troupe and the Handel and Haydn ociety.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Joseph Jefferson in his great character of "Rip Van Winkle." The laughable farce of the *Two Buzzards* will also be presented. This is Mr Jefferson's last week. On Monday next Mr John E. McDonough appears in Boucicault's new play of the *Long Strike*.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—Mr. Barras' new spectacular play called the *Black Crook* was presented last evening to the largest audience that ever assembled in this theatre. It will be given again this evening.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE—Mr Edwin Booth as the "Stranger" and "Don Cæsar de Bazan." A very fine double bill. On Saturday afternoon a *Hamlet* Matinee.

ARCH STREET THEATRE—Mr. Dan Bryant as "Shamus O'Brien" has now play has proved very popular. On Friday evening Mr. Bryant takes his farewell benefit.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE—Mr. J. Delafield, Mr. Robert Jones, and the whole company in the beautiful dramas of the *Pendeen Vale* and the *Lonely Man of the Ocean*.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY present the *Marble Lover, National Base-Ball Match*, a musical melange, and other good things this evening.

"THE FIRST NIGHT AT THE HORTICULTURAL."—We are pleased to announce that the new Horticultural Hall, in Broad street, below Locust, will be completed about the 23d of February, 1867. But whenever it is finished, the well-known "Shakespearian Carnival and Bal Masque Association" are to have their soiree for the season. This Society i composed of the door-keepers, ushers, ticket-sellers and other front-of-the-housemen connected with the Academy of Music, Chesnut, and Walnut Stree Theatres; and upon the occasion of this ball all o their friends can convey to them their appreciation of the little kindnesses done by the deserving gentlemen who perform the gallant before the curtain Subscription books for the coming carnival wil shortly be opened at the various theatres, and we can assure our friends that the ball next February will exceed in pleasure and splendor the very successful one given at Concert Hall last winter.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional Local Items see Third Page.

THE CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE.—Several months ago we were congratulating ourselves that this structure was rapidly approaching completion. At that time, indeed, a spasmodic attempt was made to hurry up the work. It lasted a few days, and then the man and boy appeared on the scene again. Perhaps there never was any piece of work attempted that has been delayed as much in its completion as this bridge. Last Fourth of July the passenger cars commenced to run over it. In the month of September it was formally opened to the use of the public, and a dozen carriage-loads of officials of the city and guests of the contractors passed over it in triumph. Then there was great jubilation in the city, and every one looked forward to its completion in September or October at most. But alas! for all human expectations, our hopes have been dashed down, and the unfinished bridge looks as if it were to remain an unfinished monument of Philadelphia's want of enterprise, until what has already been put together shall fall asunder.

The sneers of the press, the satires of our journalists, and the burlesques and jests of the negro minstrels upon the undertaking, are alike unheeded by those who have the undertaking in charge. The balustrading is in the same condition now that it was almost a month ago, and the footways are getting in a dilapidated condition before they are half completed.

For the credit of our city this work should be carried on with a greater spirit of enterprise than has been shown. When finished, if it ever will be finished, it will be one of the finest monuments of mechanical and engineering skill that any of our cities can boast of.

A "QUEER" CASE.—Edward Mulligan was arrested on charge of trying to pass counterfeit money last evening. Last Saturday, it is alleged, he went to a place in South street, above Thirteenth street, kept by Thomas Smith, and after taking several drinks, offered in payment a counterfeit two-dollar note on the Gloucester County Bank of New Jersey. The note was refused then, and Mulligan went away. Last evening, however, he went back to the same place, and, after drinking three times in succession, handed the same two-dollar counterfeit note in payment. The bar-tender took the note, and refused to give it back, alleging that he would not until Mulligan gave him good money. Mulligan then threatened to shoot the bar-tender, and made an assault upon him. The latter resisted him and put him out, when he returned with a confederate, named George Steinberg, and they both assaulted the bartender, who put them both out, and then calling the assistance of a policeman, had them arrested. On searching Mulligan at the Station House, there were a ten and a five-dollar note and three fifty cent currency notes found upon him, all counterfeits. He had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, who held him in $1000 bail to answer the charge of passing counterfeit money, and held George Steinberg in $500 for assault and battery.

STEALING PIG IRON.—There were several pieces of pig iron found in a boat lying at the Spruce street dock yesterday, and which were supposed to be stolen. About yesterday noon the Harbor Police got upon the track of the thieves, and following it up, arrested Peter Axe and Frank Conner in Noble street, below Front, about yesterday noon. They had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who committed them in default of $600 bail each on a charge of larceny. There is a great deal of this river piracy that is carried on in a small way by thieves who prowl about the river fronts during the hours of night and early morning. Several arrests have been made of late by the Harbor Police, and the practice is in a fair way of being broken up.

ROBBERY OF HORSE FURNITURE.—A vagrant by the name of George Hunter was taken into custody yesterday, on a charge of larceny. It appears that he had in his possession a horse blanket, hood, and robe (woollen). The latter was of a very good quality, and had the letters "A L" upon it. When arrested he was trying to pawn them at a pawnbroker's, at Fifth and South streets, for greatly less than their value, which was not less than sixty dollars. He could not give a good account of where he had got them, and it is supposed they were stolen. The articles were taken to the Union Street Police Station, where they are now awaiting an owner. Hunter, who is a vagrant, was taken before Alderman Butler, by whom he was held in $800 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

A GALLANT RESCUE.—Last night, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, a lad named Michael Casey, whilst walking along the edge of the wharf at Spruce street, made a slip and fell into the river. The noise of the fall attracted the attention of Lieutenant Edgar, of the harbor police, who immediately went to his assistance and succeeded in getting him out, as he was going down for the last time. When taken out of the water he was in almost an exhausted condition, but by the prompt application of restoratives he was revived to such an extent that he walked home with the assistance of Lieutenant Edgar.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

os 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.—Jacob Enak was arrested yesterday, charged with committing an assault and battery upon his housekeeper. Jacob is a respectable looking German, and told a plain, unvarnished tale that slightly resembled, in its general features, that of Joseph before King Pharaoh, and, like that historical personage, the law was against him. His story conflicted so materially with that of the principal witness that Alderman Clouds was compelled to hold him in $500 bail to answer at Court. His housekeeper alleges that he beat and kicked her.

Daniel Daley and John O'Kane were arrested at a late hour last night in the classic precincts of Seventh and Bedford streets, on a charge of malicious mischief. They had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, who committed them to answer.

William Scealy was arrested at Second and Germantown road, on a charge of assault and battery. It appears that Scealy, who is quiet enough when sober, had got an evil "spirit" into him yesterday afternoon, and tried so use the knock-down argument upon a person who did not thoroughly agree with him upon a knotty point. He had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who held him in $1000 bail to answer.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—M. Thomas & Sons' sale of stocks and real estate took place to-day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, with the following result:—

4600 shares of the American Arms Company stock	90c a share
1 share Mercantile Library	$7 12½
1 share Point Breeze Park Association	$1 00
1 share Philadelphia Library Company	$29 00
$3000 Camden and Atlantic 2d mortgage 7 per cent bonds	73¼, 71
2 shares Camden and Atlantic Land Company	$30 00
11 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company	$12 75
70 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad	$8 00
20 shares American Anti-incrustator Company	55 00
100 shares Consolidation Bank	47 00
Business location, No. 1311 Chesnut street	18 000 00
Dwelling, No. 1412 Beach street	1700 00
Dwelling, No. 806 North Twelfth street	25,00 00
Dwelling, No. 1223 Heath street	850 00
Dwelling, No. 804 North Twelfth street	2950 00
Lot, Price street, Germantown	300 00
2 two-story frame dwellings, Nos. 92 and 93 Mercer street, Gloucester, N. J.	750 a piece
Dwelling, No. 133 Congress street	3275 00
Tavern and dwelling, N. E. corner of Second and Thompson streets, with 2 frame dwellings in the rear, on Perry street	8750 00
Ground rent, $24 a year	310 00
Residence, No. 1129 Mount Vernon street	8950 00
Residence, No. 632 Race street	7000 00

POSTAL STATISTICS.—The following is a table of the letters and papers collected and distributed in Philadelphia and other cities of the country during the month of October, 1866:—

	Delivered.			Collected
	Mail.	Local.	Papers.	Letters.
New York	923 783	334.157	113.994	1,295,662
Philadelphia	496,986	188,741	128.476	782,766
Chicago	396,405	42.173	58,100	282.178
Boston	308.155	58,470	41.655	300,219
St. Louis	254,303	21.903	71.990	139,849
Baltimore	175.744	17,913	33,937	102 899
Brooklyn	147 323	16.881	28.445	49,975
Cleveland	123,398	6.758	38.581	84 233
Cincinnati	108 352	13.667	20.076	73.837
Washington	97.552	9.184	26 559	59.076
Detroit	95.056	10 337	28 523	60.263
Louisville	87.154	8.072	16,664	58,604
Memphis	75.849	3,735	16,448	75,779
Pittsburg	68,939	7 248	20 804	35.536
Newark	67 344	5.771	23 194	43 449
Totals	3.380,373	794 905	671 326	3,394.348

A PROFESSIONAL THIEF TILL-TAPPING.—Charles Stewart, a professional thief of nineteen winters, was arrested for endeavoring to confiscate the "green box" of an honest storekeeper in Second street, below Spruce. It appears that Stewart walked into the man's store, and, whilst the proprietor was engaged in conversation with some other person, he put his hands into the money-drawer, and the contents, to the amount of $50, stuck to his fingers. He endeavored to escape with his plunder, but the storekeeper happened to see him just as he was going out of the door, and, making a rush, collared him and passed him over to a policeman. The latter escorted him to the office of Alderman Butler, who committed him, in default of $1500 bail, to answer at Court.

AN INVITING PROSPECT.—

The true admirers of good cheer
Will learn with pleasure
That first-rate measure
Of buckwheat is gathered this year;
And visions this wakes
Of huge piles of cakes;
While pigs, doomed for sausages, tremble.
We see, too this fall,
At great Tower Hall,
Increased crowds of buyers assemble!

WE HAVE *Good style Cassimere Suits to match as low as* $15 00
Finest French Cassimere Suits to match up to 50 00
And all the intervening grades.

WE HAVE *Good all-wool Black Suits as low as* $22 00
Finest Black French Cloth and Cassimere Suits up to 55 00
And all intervening grades.

WE HAVE *The largest, best assorted, and most complete stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia—equal to any in the city in style, make, and fit—comprising all kinds, styles, sizes, and qualities, adapted to the wants of all, and sold at lower prices than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.*

Half way between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

All our prices are lower than for several years

SCARLET CORSETS.—The most stylish and elegant article in the Corset line that we have yet seen is now offered by Mr John M. Finn, Seventh and Arch streets. The material is of bright scarlet, magnificently got up, embroidered with white silk. It is a French article, and is certain to be popular. His new *German* Embroidered Corsets, in colors, are also beautiful. In addition to these Mr. Finn offers,

At the Lowest Prices,
French Cane Corsets
French Whalebone "B" Corsets," 16 bones,
French Whalebone "B. B" Corsets, 32 bones.
The Jenny Lind Whalebone Corset.
Second quality Embroidered-top Corsets.
First quality Embroidered-top Corsets.
Embroidered-top and front Corsets.
E. P. D plain-finished Corsets.
Purple Embroidered Corsets, and
Black Embroidered Corsets.

Mr. Finn has also now open a full line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, at the lowest prices.

All the above goods will be sold at wholesale rates when purchased in quantities.

SOONER OR LATER, a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, shortness of Breath, failing Strength, and wasting of Flesh—the *avant courriers* of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of Pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial Complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

"ARRIVAL OF MR. MORRISSEY, THE GREAT EXPOUNDER, IN WASHINGTON."—This important information came over the wires last night. Since Mr. Webster's time we have been looking for an expounder at Washington, and now we have it. The arrival at the White House of a new suit of clothes for the President from Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-Price, under the Continental, would hardly excite more attention.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable and Fashionable

GRAND OPENING OF ZEPHYR GOODS.—Just opened, a magnificent assortment of rich Zephyr Goods, adapted for the approaching season. Among them will be found some rare gems and novelties. The early attention of the Ladies is solicited.

JOHN M. FINN,
Seventh and Arch streets.

ZEPHYR SLIPPERS.—A large assortment, worked with beads, floss, and zephyr, in beautiful designs of tufted birds, flowers, animals, and set figures, at

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

ZEPHYR CUSHIONS, in great variety, such as birds of brilliant plumage, cats, dogs, fawns, ducks, and heads, perfect copies of nature, at

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

CHAIRS, CAMP STOOLS, AND RUGS, in large variety. Eureka Zephyr, a most excellent and cheap substitute for imported Zephyrs, at the lowest prices. Also Cable Zephyrs, a splendid article for Afghans, at

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES are charged, when large quantities of goods are purchased, at

JOHN M. FINN'S,
Seventh and Arch streets.

DR. JOHN B RICH, No. 111 East Tenth street, New York, a gentleman well versed in mechanical science, and one of the managers of the Fair of the American Institute, thus states his reasons for purchasing the Grover & Baker Machine for family use in preference to any other:—"First, in my judgment, the mechanism of the machine is the most simple of any that I had examined; and, from its general construction, the least liable to get out of order. The next consideration was the ease with which it could be adjusted to sew or perform any kind of work which is required in a family. The next consideration was the ease with which the thread could be applied, it sewing directly from the spool instead of having to be rewound on other spools or apparatus. Another consideration was the ease with which it could be managed by a person of ordinary capacity. Another consideration was the simplicity and ease with which the tension could be regulated. But the most important consideration was the kind of stitch the machine made, the elasticity and strength of which appeared to be the most desirable for general family sewing."—*Testimony before the Commissioner of Patents.*

THE ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE with all the latest improvements and attachments, *incomparably the best for Family Use.*

ELLIPTIC S. M. CO.

Agents wanted, No. 923 Chesnut street, Phila.

WHEN thistles yield figs, then, and not till then, will the extracts made from common essential oils take rank with Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the rich product of living tropical flowers. The demand for it, vast as it is, has not yet attained its full proportions.—*Belfast Journal.*

PREPARE for Christmas; the days and the time are short; so delay not, and get Photographs at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. Six card, or large photograph, $1.

LADIES, GO TO G. BYRON MORRE & CO., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Waffles.

MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet organs, only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

GEORGE W. JENKINS, No. 1037 Spring Garden street, keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of Candies and Fruits.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

AMERICAN COW MILKER, patented March 28, 1865.—A complete success. See advertisement under special notices.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

TABLE ORNAMENTS beautifully made, by Morse & Co, Nos. 902 and 904, Arch street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

MARRIED.

CORNISH—HARPEL.—October 31, by the Rev. Joseph E. Smith, at Fifth Street M. E. Parsonage, No. 513 Chatham street, ANDREW J. CORNISH and AMANDA L. HARPEL, all of this city.

KETLER—OLIVER.—On the 14th instant, at the Church of the Advant, by the Rev. J. W. Claxton, Mr. CHARLES C. KETLER to Miss ELIZABETH R. OLIVER, daughter of William Oliver, all of this city.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—On the 18th instant, of lockjaw, JOHN BRADLEY, son of Margaret and the late David Bradley, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Thomas Bradley, S. E. corner of Third and Christian streets, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BRYANT.—On the 18th instant, JOHN STROUP BRYANT, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1013 Vine street, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

CASKEY.—On the 18th instant, JOHN T. CASKEY, aged 20 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Decatur Fire Company, and the Fire Association in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 4238 Orchard street, Frankford, on Thursday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

GRAFF.—On the 17th instant, Mr. HENRY GRAFF, Sr., a soldier of the War of 1812, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and soldiers of the War of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 328 Thompson street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HARTER.—On the 17th instant, AMANDA HARTER, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, John M. Harter, Lower Merion, Montgomery county, on Thursday morning, the 22d instant, at 10½ o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

HORTZ.—On the 18th instant, KATE A. HORTZ, wife of Samuel B. Hortz, and daughter of Isaac and Hannah Davis, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 215 Queen street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to St. Paul's M. E. Church.

KOOCKOGEY.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. AMELIA KOOCKOGEY, wife of George Koockogey.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, S. E. corner of Sixth and North streets, on Thursday, the 22d instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

LIDDLE.—On the 17th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN LIDDLE, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, George Fite, Jr., No. 1451 Camac street, below Jefferson, on Thursday morning, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

REESE.—On Monday, November 19, GEORGE BICKHAM REESE, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Epiphany, Fifteenth and Chesnut streets, on Wednesday next, the 21st instant. Services at 2½ o'clock P. M., punctually.

CURLING RODS, PINCHING IRONS, CURLing and Crimping Tongs, a variety of kinds and sizes for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SASH WEIGHTS, CORDS AND PULLEYS, Sash Fasteners, Lifts, Knobs, and a general variety of Building Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth

A CONVENIENT ARTICLE FOR HOUSEkeepers, Dealers, or Manufacturers, is the Patent Graduated Measure and Funnel. It dispenses with the use of several sizes of measures, and enables one to pour into narrow-mouthed vessels without a funnel. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

COACHMEN'S COATS,
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS
HUNTING COATS.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S Union Depots, corner NINTH and MARKET and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street.

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of Furniture, of every description, in the world. Send for Printed Catalogue and Price List. The soundness of material and workmanship is guaranteed of all we sell. Furniture for Parlor, Drawing room, Chamber or Bed room, Dining room, Library, Kitchen, Servants' rooms, Offices Schools, Churches, Odd Fellows, Masons, or other Lodges, Ships' Institutions, Clubs, Colleges, Public Buildings, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Hospitals, Fairs, or a single piece of Furniture.

Drawings and estimates furnished when required.

Orders sent by post will be executed with despatch, and with liberality and justness of dealing. Country dealers, and the trade generally, continue to be supplied on the same liberal wholesale terms, that insure them a fair profit. Parties at a distance may remit through our Banker, the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Chesnut street, or the Union National Bank, Third street, or by Express, Check, or Post-Office Order. Immediate attention will be given, and satisfaction insured.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
2 165p Philadelphia.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.
P. P. GUSTINE
815 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.
A Large Assortment of the Latest Styles
On hand, and will be sold this; coming season at very moderate prices, at
L. LUTZ'S Furniture Establishment,
9 5 3m No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15s

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
5 18s No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, ETC. ETC. ETC., by Catalogue, on a credit.
On Wednesday,
November 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and general assortment of seasonable and desirable goods.

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 600 LOTS EMBROIDERIES, OF THE IMPORTATION OF MR. ROBERT MACDONALD, by Catalogue, on a credit.
On Wednesday next,
November 21, at 10 o'clock. 11 17 3t
Included will be found—
—lots ladies' plain button-edged and embroidered linen cambric hdkfs.
—lots ladies' embroidered hemstitched hdkfs
—lots ladies' embroidered hemstitched, embroidered with name or initial hdkfs.
—lots plain hemstitched and tape-border hdkfs.
—lots fancy-colored embroidered hdkfs
—lots richly embroidered all linen hdkfs.
Being the finest assortment of embroidered linen and lawn handkerchiefs ever offered at auction in this city.

INFANTS' WAISTS AND ROBES.
Also, 100 lots infants' embroidered waists and bodies, and richly embroidered robes, from medium to very high cost goods.

EMBROIDERED TRIMMINGS.
Also, 150 lots rich new styles embroidered jaconet edgings, insertings, sacque flouncings, etc., comprising a full line, from medium to very rich and high cost goods.

FURS! FURS!
Also, on Wednesday—
100 lots fine imported and American furs in sets and single pieces, consisting of real mink sable and Siberian squirrel, for ladies misses and children; American sable, water mink, French sable, and fitch sets in great variety, all made and trimmed for first-class sales. 1t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21s

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF PICTURES, OIL PAINTINGS, PASTELS AND CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York, to be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street.
On the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, November 21st, 22d, and 23d, at 7½ o'clock each evening. 11 20 3t

ELEGANT FAMILY CARRIAGES

BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER

Desire respectfully to call the attention of the public to their extensive manufactory of

FIRST-CLASS VEHICLES,
SUCH AS
Landaus,
Round Front Coupes,
Clearance Coaches,
Caleches,
Barouches,
Phaetons,
Dog Carts, Etc. Etc.

Of the latest improved European designs, specially adapted for private family use, of which they have a fine assortment constantly finished, on hand and in process of construction.

The residents of Philadelphia and vicinity are informed that they can be accommodated with Carriages of modern style, superior workmanship, and superb finish, at home, without reference to New York or the East.

FACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
11 13 1mrp ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15s Next door to Post Office.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

FINE CLOTHING HOUSE

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.

Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

DEPARTURE OF MARSHAL FLEURY FOR ITALY.

An Important Mission.

BREADSTUFFS RISING

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[BY REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, November 19.—Marshal Fleury has left Paris on an important mission to Italy.

United States 5-20s, 70½; Illinois Central, 78½; Erie, 50; Consols, 90¼.

Breadstuffs are rising.

Petroleum is quoted at 1s. 7d.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Movements of President Johnson.

A Disgraceful Prize Fight

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, November 20.

Movements of the President.

President Johnson, and his son, Robert Johnson, who are both Masons, went on by the 6 A. M. train to-day, to Baltimore, to attend the Masonic celebration; consequently the usual Tuesday Cabinet meeting is postponed. About eight hundred Masons went on from this city.

Prize-Fight.

The prize fight between Mike Carr, of this city, and W. H. White, of Baltimore, took place at 8 o'clock this morning, at Johnson's Spring, on the Virginia side, below Alexandria. The fight was decided in favor of White at the end of forty-one rounds, in consequence of a foul blow by Carr.

The time of the fight was thirty-six minutes. The first knock-down was awarded to Carr, in first round, and first blood to White, in third round. Much dissatisfaction was evinced by the friends of Carr at the decision of the referees, as the fight was going altogether in favor of Carr at the time the award was made.

Carr's weight was 126 pounds, White's 128. The seconds of Carr were Teddy Ryan and Johnny Clark. Those of White were Sam Collier and John Montgomery.

The Masonic Ceremonies at Baltimore.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, November 20.—It is now half-past 1, and the last of the procession has just reached the Masonic Temple, where a vast crowd had assembled. Every door, window, housetop, and tree in the vicinity is filled with spectators. All passed off grandly. The ceremonies at the new Temple are now progressing, and will continue nearly two hours. The music, both vocal and instrumental, is magnificent. Latrobe's address is being delivered, and an immense throng of ladies are present.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., November 20.—Rev. Jacob James, a colored preacher, was shot last night by another colored man, named Thomas Holmes. He died this morning. Holmes also shot his wife, who will recover. He was arrested, and acknowledged the deed, but says he found James and his wife in *flagrante delicto*.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 105¾; Reading, 114½; Canton, 78½; Erie Railroad, 114½; Cleveland and Toledo, 85½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 122½; Michigan Central, 83½; New York Central, 108½; Illinois Central scrip, 119½; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, 113; Missouri 6s, 89½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 108½; do. 1864, 106½; do. 1865, 106½; Ten-forties, 100½; Seven-thirties, first series, 105½; second series, 106½; Sterling Exchange, 109; Gold, 141½.

BALTIMORE, November 20.—Flour is very dull, and the low grades drooping. Wheat dull; red $3 20 to $3 25. Corn steady; sales of new at $1·10 @1·12. Oats heavy at 57c @59c. Seeds steady. Provisions dull and inactive. Lard, 14@14½c. Sugar dull, with a downward tendency. Coffee dull, and prices nominal.

A SHOCKING SURPRISE.

A Lady About to be Married Receives the Dead Body of an Infant by Express.

From the Chicago Times, November 17.

For a lady to have the dead body of a not yet full-grown infant brought per express into her room, and pay seventy-five cents for the luxury, is, under no circumstances, very pleasant; but to have it insinuated that the said little "corpus" is the fruit of illicit intercourse on the part of a man she expects to marry in a few days, if anything, aggravates the case. Such is the experience of a Mrs. James, the proprietress of a dressmaking establishment in room No. 38 Morrison Block. The facts, as developed, 'tis true, are horrible, but the story is "ower true."

On Thursday forenoon an express wagon wound its way leisurely down South Clark street, and came to a halt in front of the Morrison building, situated on the east side of the said street, between Washington and Madison streets. The driver as leisurely dismounted from his seat, and taking a small fourteen by sixteen inch box from the vehicle, he mounted two flights of stairs and stopped before No. 38. He knocked, and gained admittance. The lady knew him not, and he knew not the lady; but that made no difference. He had received orders to deliver the property to Mrs. James, room 38, Morrison building, and all he wanted now was his charges, amounting to seventy-five cents, which were paid, and bowing his adieu, he came down stairs, again mounted his vehicle, and drove away as leisurely as he came.

Mrs. James was, of course, in a great desire to know the contents of a box so mysteriously delivered. For a moment she could not surmise who could have sent the same; but all of a sudden the mystery was apparently explained. Was she not to be married in a few days, and who but a lover would pretend to use such caution? It was, no doubt, intended for a surprise, and magnificent wedding trousseaus danced before her sparkling eyes. She procured a hatchet, and with trembling hands pried open the top. The sight that was presented spread a blush over her fair features. It was a steel-plate engraving representing some rude heathen goddess in an amorous attitude on the back of a noble swan, toying in the waters of a beautiful lake.

That was surely a strange present for a lover; but she could excuse it in him in these degenerate days, and she quietly put it on one side. Next there came a layer of straw, which being removed revealed a glass jar. A jar! What could that contain to require such extraordinary caution? She could think of no suitable wedding present that required such a jar, and her wonder was increased. But hold! there was a slip of white paper pinned to the top, and something written thereon in a neat female hand. She read, and a sickening sensation overcame her. She lifted the glass jar from the box, and had barely time to place it on the table, before she fell fainting on the floor.

The noise occasioned by the fall attracted the attention of some ladies living in the same portion of the building, who, on entering the room, found Mrs. James in a deep swoon. They attempted to revive her, but before this was accomplished they also observed the contents of the jar, and were hardly able to take care of themselves. But, in the course of time, Mrs. James revived, and the ladies, after regaining their composure to some extent, attempted a more careful examination of the contents of the jar; but the object was so shocking that they could scarcely believe their own senses. This extraordinary disturber of female composure was the *fœtus* of a male child, about seven months old, preserved in alcohol, and on the slip of paper were these words, written in a neat female hand:—

"I am in search of P. Clark. Will my future stepmother tell me where I can find him?"

The feelings of Mrs. James can be imagined when it is stated that this "P. Clark" is her affianced husband. After a lengthy consideration of the subject, as to what they should do with the strange and unnatural object, the ladies concluded to notify the Coroner, who subsequently took the contents of the jar in his charge.

The matter is undergoing a careful investigation by the authorities, but as yet the perpetrator of this disgusting and terrible outrage has not been discovered. Many are the conjectures as to the cause that impelled this inhuman action, and by some the hypothesis is advanced that "P. Clark" has caused the ruin of some unhappy creature, who, having procured an abortion, and hearing of his intended marriage, took this novel mode of conveying to his intended the fact that some other person had prior claims to his hand and affection.

This, however, seems too monstrous to be thought of for a moment, that a mother could make such an exhibition of her own offspring. Another fact may throw some light on the subject. A day or two since a paragraph in the *Times* mentioned that the Coroner had been notified of the presence of a dead body in room No. 38 Morrison building, and the notification asked him to remove it as soon as possible. He immediately proceeded to the room indicated—that of Mrs. James—but failed to discover the corpse. The same parties who gave this information are evidently at the bottom of the affair just related.

But where the *fœtus* was procured is still a mystery. Mrs. James herself offers yet another solution of the mystery, but all is as yet mere surmises. The purpose was evidently to sever the engagement between Mr. Clark and Mrs. James, but the design will certainly be frustrated, as the latter has every confidence in the virtue and fidelity of her lover. The Coroner, who still has the body in charge, will hold an inquest to-day, when some additional light may be thrown on the mysterious affair.

OBITUARY.

Don Miguel, ex-King of Portugal.

Don Maria Evanst Miguel, ex-King of Portugal, whose death is announced by the cable, was born at Lisbon, October 26, 1802. He was the third son of King John VI, and when six years old followed his parents to Brazil, where, in consequence of his education being altogether neglected, he soon exhibited signs of the worst character. He returned to Portugal in 1821, being unable to read and to write. At the instigation of his mother, he placed himself at the head of the clerical and absolutist party. On June 2, 1822, he headed an unsuccessful insurrection against his father.

He was pardoned, made another insurrectionary attempt in 1822, was again pardoned, and even appointed Generalissimo of the Portugese army. Soon after the assassination of the most intimate counselor of the King, the Marquis of Soule, he started a third insurrection (April 30, 1824), imprisoned the Ministers, and expelled his father, who owed the restoration of his rule only to the vigorous interference of the foreign ambassadors. Don Miguel, banished together with his mother, by a decree of May 12, withdrew to

ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

Bunglebutt, the great Bunglebutt, member of Parliament for the flourishing town of Lower Pighurst, has come out decidedly strong this time! Bunglebutt, at any time, is an awfully knowing blade; a regular Adam Smith over the nation's wealth collectively, and over his own wealth individually.

Bunglegutt—who has been returned by a majority of nine hundred and ninety-nine of the most enlightened of Lower Pighurst, to serve in the Imperial Parliament—is admitted on all hands, to be up to a thing or two; his grasp over the mysteries of political economy is so tremendous, and his appetite for statistics is so alarming, that ever since he came out with his exhaustive pamphlet, "What will Britannia do when her last shovel of coals has been put on the fire?" not only the Lower Pighurstians to a man, woman, and child, but the political economists and the most cunning staticians in all parts of the kingdom have combined to consider the great Bunglebutt as a match for any two Chancellors of the Exchequer, one down and the other come on. Yet, all this is nothing to what the great Bunglebutt has since done on the momentous coal question. Bunglebutt is, himself, a great manufacturer, and consumes no end of tons of coals every week. Our daily increasing consumption of coals so rankles in his heart that he sees the day when it will be all up with England and her coals, together. To avert this stupendous calamity, the mighty mind of the far-seeing Bunglebutt has been hard at work, both in and out of Parliament, until the interesting result has been the production of his truly stunning work, "Our empty Coal-cellars, and What's to Fill them?"

Only think! A book on the great coal question, consisting of one thousand-and-one closely printed pages, filled from beginning to end with a never-ending variety of statistical tables, from which even the most hungry statician can appease his appetite to his heart's content!

Only think! Twenty-one editions—one thousand each—of "Our Empty Coal-cellars, and What's to Fill them?" devoured in the short space of twenty-one days, by twenty-one thousand admiring political economists and stunned staticians, each and every one of whom talked himself clean out of breath to twenty-one more almost driven-mad political economists and stunned stoticians who had not been fortunate enough to make a purchase of 'Our Empty Coal- cellars, and What's to Fill them."

Nevertheless, twenty one editions, of one thousand copies each, demolished in twenty-one days, is not half enough to satisfy the craving of the public upon this home-touching topic. All heads (especially the thickest and hardest) are filled with Bunglebutt. The fame of Bunglebutt resounds everywhere, morning, noon, and night. Every twenty-four hours the name of Bunglebutt turns up in every column of every morning and evening newspaper, no matter what may be its price or its political color. Then who can wonder that the twenty-second and much augmented edition of "Our Empty Coal-cellars, and What's to Fill Them?" has gone to press?

But at the last moment, when the panting public are almost at the point of frenzy for this twenty-second and much augmented edition, the splendid idea strikes somebody that it should be adorned with a portrait of the great Bunglebutt, "beautifully engraved upon steel, in the highest style of art."

Jotterhead, the eminent photographic artist of Lower Pighurst, who has accomplished no end carte de visites of the mighty Bunglebutt in every possible pose—sometimes with his left foot thrown over his right foot, with his hat in his right hand, and sometimes with his left hand upon his left hip, and his hat upon the table, against which he rests gracefully—has just accomplished a great triumph, in the shape of a large portrait of Bunglebutt. Hence the splendid idea of somebody—perhaps the immortal Bunglebutt himself—that "Our empty Coal-cellars, and What's to fill them?" should hereafter be delivered to the panting public embellished with this photographic portrait of the great Bunglebutt, "beautifully engraved upon steel, in the highest style of art."

The dreadful consequence of this "at the last moment" determination is, that Pickpeck, the engraver, is sent for, and is commandingly requested to engrave upon steel the portrait of Bunglebutt in the "highest style of art," from a muzzy and black-as-your hat photograph, as quick as "a flash of lightning." There is no help for it; the public are panting for the twenty-second and much-augmented edition of "Our empty Coal-cellars, and What's to fill them?" The book is ready to go to the binder. It is, therefore, Pickpeck, the stipple engraver, the dawdling Pickpeck, who alone keeps, as it were, the cellar-door of publication shut up, and simply because he cannot engrave, "in the highest style of art," the portrait of Bunglebutt as quick "as a flash of lightning."

However, whether the great Bunglebutt is "beautifully engraved in the highest style of art" or not, the art and mystery of engraving a portrait upon steel is not to be accelerated beyond "putting on the screw," in the shape of working night and day; this poor Pickpeck does, but engraving even a book-portrait upon steel is a work of time for all that; besides which, Bunglebutt is the proud possessor of a peculiar obliquity of vision in one eye, and that simple, if not beautifying, circumstance will bring much wailing and woe upon Pickpeck, the engraver, before Bunglebutt is done with.

It happens to be half-past 1 P. M., on Monday, when Pickpeck has undertaken the flash of lightning" impossibility. The muzzy, and black-as-your-hat photograph has been delivered to him; the size of the steel plate has been settled upon; and so, to save time, although it is two miles out of his way yet on his way home, Pickpeck posts along to the steel-plate maker, to order his plate; but somebody has ordered half-a-dozen "flash of lightning" plates five minutes before the arrival of Pickpeck, so Pickpeck is content to accept the promise that he shall have his "flash of lightning" plate last thing on Wednesday night, or first thing on Thursday morning. Here's delay—what is to become of "Our empty Coal-cellars, and What's to fill them?" What is to become of the panting public? Down with Pickpeck!

Pickpeck returns to his home to prepare for action. The first serious thing to be accomplished is, to carefully trace the outline of the portrait. Pickpeck selects a fine clear piece of gelatine, or glass paper, fastening it down over the portrait, which, being a photograph, does not show as perfectly through the glass paper as Pickpeck could desire; nevertheless, with the aid of a magnifying-glass, and his properly sharpened etching-needle, Pickpeck manages to trace, that is to say, slightly to scratch or cut, on the upper surface of the glass paper, the outline of Bunglebutt's majestic countenance, as it shows itself through the transparent sheet of glass paper.

At length the steel plate arrives; whereupon Pickpeck well washes with turpentine the polished side thereof, besides further polishing that same side by friction with whiting; then he prepares to lay an etching-ground. Having firmly fastened a hand vice to one end of the steel plate, by which it may be held out at arm's length, then, with sundry pieces of paper crumpled up, and placed all alight in a fire-shovel, Pickpeck proceeds to warm the steel plate through, from the underneath side, against which he is slowly moving the flame arising from the ignited print paper; the heat being adjusted to that degree which, in his long experience, Pickpeck conceives to be sufficient to cause the etching-ground to melt and flow freely.

The mysterious compound called etching-ground—carefully tied up in a piece of silk—is a small globe, not unlike, in size and color, a rather corpulent brandy-ball; a sweetstuff known to most of us in our childhood.

The steel plate being sufficiently heated, Pickpeck passes his silk-covered ball of etching ground up and down the polished side of the steel plate: the warmth contained in it causing the etching ground to flow out freely through the pores of the silk covering; this leaving across the front of the steel plate what look like so many streaks of treacle. Pickpeck then takes up his dabber, also made of silk, stuffed with wadding, and to which a holder is attached; the entire dabber resembling most completely a two and a half inch inverted mushroom. With this inverted mushroom-looking dabber, Pickpeck dabs up and down, and backwards and forwards, over the treacle-like streaks of etching-ground, until the latter have become beautifully manipulated into one harmonious and level tint, very much in appearance, as to color, like the top of a hot cross-bun. One more operation, and the etching-ground will be complete.

Lighting a wax taper—which, to yield a good body of flame, has been doubled up into lengths so as to make a cable of eight wicks, the whole gently twisted together, and presenting the appearance of a peppermint stick, only not quite so white to look at—Pickpeck makes of the steel plate, by holding it at arm's length aloft, a temporary ceiling above his head, but with the etching-ground-covered side of the steel plate turned downwards. Beneath this extemporized ceiling, Pickpeck flickers the lighted wax taper of eight wicks to and fro, so that the smoke arising from the wax-taper flame ascending to the steel-plate ceiling, that smoke sinks into the etching-ground, and amalgamates itself with the etching-ground, which is still meltingly hot; the consequence of this last performance is, when the steel plate becomes cold, that the mixture of wax-taper smoke and melted etching-ground has produced a polished lacquer-like coating on the steel plate, causing it to resemble a well-japanned piece of black tea-tray.

The steel plate being quite cold, and the etching-ground perfect enough to satisfy Pickpeck—who is very fastidious in all these operations—he prepares to "turn off the tracing." Putting the glass paper, upon which the countenance of the wise Bunglebutt has been cut, or scratched, or traced, over a piece of white paper, but with the tracing uppermost, Pickpeck proceeds to sprinkle a little lead-pencil dust on it, and then, with a small piece of cotton rag, sweeps, or brushes, as much of the lead-pencil dust into the traced lines as they will hold. He soon ascertains when each line is well filled, by their suddenly appearing black, owing to the white paper underneath the transparent sheet of gelatine, or glass paper.

And now to effect the transfer of the tracing on to the etching-ground. The glass paper, on which is the "counterfeit presentment" of the tremendous Bunglebutt, is laid with the traced side downwards upon the etching-ground itself, and, when it is fastened in position, Pickpeck, with one of his choicest burnishers, proceeds to burnish over the upper or non-traced-upon side of the glass paper. The pleasing result of this operation is, that, as the burnisher passes along, it presses the lead-pencil dust out of the lines of the tracing on to the etching-ground, and all so perfectly that, upon the removal of the glass paper, the eye of Pickpeck beholds every line of the tracing shining like threads of silver on the black japanned-looking etching-ground.

Now the valorous Pickpeck can commence his etching; that is to say, he, with his etching-graver, begins to perforate the etching-ground with divers and innumerable dots, dug down into the steel, along the transferred lines of silvery pencil-dust, representing in outline the figure-head of the profound Bunglebutt. Pickpeck arranges his dots accordingly along the lines aforesaid, just as his judgment conceives they will best carry out, in an artistic manner, this much-desired representation. The etching completed, the bright dots dug into the steel—bright because surrounded and relieved by the black etching-ground—now blaze away until the etching seems to represent a kind of starry firmament turned upside down, and composed of countless illumination-lamps on a small scale.

The etching completed, Pickpeck has nothing to do but to prepare himself, and the steel plate, for the "biting-in"—a process whereby a certain acid, called nitric, antagonistic to steel in all its notions, will do, in a few minutes, what even an engraver could not accomplish so well, were he to labor no end of days. But, before biting-in, the steel plate must be "walled," and then "stopped out."

For the purpose of walling the plate, Pickpeck gets a small pan of lukewarm water, into which he puts the wall-wax, or bordering-wax, as it is variously called; the same being a compound of common pitch and beeswax, in equal proportions. When this wall-wax is sufficiently softened by the warmth of the water, Pickpeck, upon his table, rolls it out, until it looks like an extra-long piece of stick-liquorice, but not quite so big in its circumference; then with the thumb and the first finger of both hands he presses the round stick of wall-wax to a flat, about the eighth of an inch in thickness to one inch in breadth. The next thing to be done is to place this flat strip of wall-wax on its side edge, round the entire etching; where it somewhat resembles a little great wall of China, made of hardbake, but without the almonds. The edge of the wall-wax resting on the steel plate, being securely pressed down, so as to cause it to adhere firmly to the plate, and not allow the acid to escape beneath the wall, the remainder of the plate—between the wall and the etching—although it is already covered with the etching-ground, is nevertheless now covered over with a coating of Brunswick black, fresh from the bottle, and laid on with a camel-hair brush; the Brunswick black being carried round the base of this little great wall of China, with every possible care, the more effectually, by such attentive stopping-out, to keep the acid within bounds, and thereby prevent "foul biting"—a kind of accident most repugnant to the soul of Pickpeck. On the left side of the steel plate, while erecting the wall, and while the wax is still warm and pliable, Pickpeck, by a dexterous action of his fingers, presses out a spout to allow of the acid being poured off the plate with increased facility.

At length the stopping-out being perfectly dry, with a small-spouted jug half full of malignant-smelling acid grasped in his left hand, Pickpeck looks one moment down upon the bright shining dots of his etching; the next moment the deed is done; the acid is poured on to the etching—confined within the limits of the little great wall of China. The etching-ground and the Brunswick black being both impervious to all acidical attacks, the acid has nothing to do but to tumble headforemost into the dots, dug through the etching-ground into the steel below. The acid no sooner tumbles into the dots, than they almost immediately lose their brightness; just as though the acid, being so pugnaciously inclined towards steel, had suddenly given every individual bright dot a black eye. Anyhow, the acid is fighting for its life in these dug-out dot holes; the acid is tearing off minute particles of steel, and throwing them up out of the dot holes in such multitudes as to cause a brownish cloud to be seen floating about the little lake, the pungent odor from which has already begun to tickle the nose of Pickpeck. But the time has now come for Pickpeck to interfere. Swiftly he pours off the acid from within the little great wall of China, rapidly supplying the place of the acid with pure water; which operation he repeats again and again, so as to wash thoroughly the dots that have been so much belabored by the violent conduct of the acid. Upon pouring off the water and drying up the few bubbles that have remained fondly hanging about the etching, Pickpeck comes to the conclusion, on a close examination, that the filling is sufficient. Removing, therefore, the wall, and washing off the etching-ground and the Brunswick black with turpentine, the steel plate once again appears silvery white; while the dots, owing to the vigorous performance of the acid, appear jet black; whereby the mighty Bunglebutt looks up at Pickpeck in brilliant outline.

All things, such as acid, Brunswick black, wall-wax, and other "biting traps" being carefully put away, Pickpeck sits down to begin engraving in earnest. First, then, he proceeds—by digging the point of his stipple-graver down into the steel plate, and thence chipping out a minute particle of that metal—to lay a tint of tiny dots all over the expressive face of Bunglebutt; sometimes placing the dots close together, thereby to render the finer markings of the features; sometimes placing the dots wider apart, as various muscles swell out and give the varied rotundities of Bunglebutt's countenance. When one tint of dots has been laid down all over the great man's face, Pickpeck, by means of a powerful magnifying-glass, is enabled to place a second dot close to the side of, the first dot—Siamese-twins fashion; thus he proceeds upon his way, putting a dot here, and a dot there, and a dot wherever his artistic judgment tells him a dot should be placed. Such is the art and mystery of stipple-engraving upon steel; and so Pickpeck goes on dotting from day to day, until he has wrought out, by means of these multitudinous dots, a fair representation of the "form and pressure" of a Bunglebutt "in his habit as he lives."

But, say what you will, engraving upon steel *is* a very slow process; therefore, Pickpeck has no help for it, but to go on dot, dot, dotting with his greatest vigor; first oppressed by the heat of the sun during the day; then, baked almost beyond endurance by the heat from his oil lamp at night. And thus, although the head of Bunglebutt, as it is being engraved, is no bigger than a bronze penny-piece, Pickpeck has to dot, dot, dot, his countless dots day after day, besides suffering from all the ills which an engraver's flesh is heir to. These are ills that come in the shape of indifferent gravers; one graver is too hard, and away flies its point as soon as it touches the steel plate, making, instead of a dot beautiful in shape and clearness, an ill-formed dent, probably twice as big as was required for the purpose. Sometimes the result of this sudden snapping of the point of the graver is a slip, which brings with it loss of time—first to erase the slip, and then to make good the surface of the steel plate. The next graver, and the next after that, will be, in all probability, too soft, and here is more trouble for Pickpeck; nearly half his time is lost in resharpening his gravers, for, the moment some of them touch the steel plate, their points get doubled up. Thus, Pickpeck frets and fumes, and fumes and frets, and carries on his work "through difficulties of which it is useless to complain," as Johnson observed concerning the labor of his Dictionary. Yes; all this Pickpeck has to do, to an extent which makes him feel with bitter force the further words of the great lexicographer; for the engraver dots away, day after day, "without one act of assistance, one word of encouragement, or one smile of favor" from anybody.

But after all this work and labor, after all this dot, dot, dotting, to get out the true light and shade of Bunglebutt's sage countenance—upon taking a proof at this middle stage of the engraving, the proof looks rather white and ghostly; consequently, increase of power must be had quickly, and can be had quickly by what is called rebiting; therefore, Pickpeck prepares for the more than usually delicate operation of "a rebite."

For laying his rebiting ground, Pickpeck does not use the ground he employed for etching upon, although that would serve the purpose very well; but Pickpick is a particular fellow in these matters, and has, therefore, his special corpulent-looking brandy-ball-colored ground for rebiting; yet the materials composing these grounds are the same in both cases—that is to say, virgin wax, Burgundy pitch, and asphaltum; but it is by the most subtle cunning that the proportions have been varied, so as to make each ground the more efficacious for its particular department.

In this operation of rebiting, the first thing that Pickpeck has to do is beautifully to clean the engraved surface of the steel plate with turpentine; then, placing a lady's silver thimble full of whiting upon the well-cleaned surface, with a little fresh turpentine added, wherewith to make the whiting into a kind of paste, the same is then laid completely over the plate, and, when quite dry, the superfluous whiting being brushed off with a clean piece of cotton rag, the surface of the steel plate will suddenly appear as bright as polished silver, while every individual engraved dot and line looks somewhat pretty, being perfectly filled with dry and hard whiting. But this must be removed before the ground can be laid; so, with a piece of carefully selected stale bread, quite free from the least speck of grease, Pickpeck gently rubs the stale bread over the engraved parts—when forthwith the whiting leaves the dots and lines, which are then observed to sparkle like diamonds of the purest water.

The steel plate being thus prepared for a rebiting ground, and at the back or under side of the plate the proper amount of warmth having been applied, the first important thing for Pickpeck to do is to pass down the margin of the plate the silk-covered ball of rebiting ground, which, as if by magic, leaves in the wake of its passage what looks like a stroke of treacle. This is then gently manipulated about the margin of the plate by means of a series of delicate pats or dabs with the rebiting dabber, until the ground is diffused about and thinned down into a homogeneous tint, like a layer of leaf-gold. Now comes the trial of skill. From this leaf-gold-looking tint of rebiting ground, lying on the margin of the plate, Pickpeck begins to pass with his dabber over the engraved surface with the gentlest of all gentle pats, and, as his manipulation is this time perfect, the satisfactory result is that over Bunglebutt's expressive head and shoulders there presented appears a golden film of rebiting ground, the same resting upon the blank bits of steel situated between and around each line and dot that has been engraved upon the steel plate; moreover, every dot is shining away through the golden film of rebiting ground, like so many homœopathic spangles; for if the smallest particle of the rebiting ground had flowed over the sides of any line or dot, and so down into these graver-made cavities, the acid would very politely decline to act therein.

The next thing to be done is for Pickpeck to carefully cover over with his Brunswick black all such parts of the engraving as he does not desire to rebite. Then, once again, Pickpeck surrounds the steel plate with a second little great wall of China, composed of the same kind of wax that the first was made with. The Brunswick black being carried home to the back of this little great wall of China, the process of stopping out the plate for rebiting is complete, while the Brunswick black will, in a comparatively short time, be dry enough and hard enough to decline letting the acid make way through its coat, so as to do damage to the surface of the steel beneath.

Pickpeck prepares to pour his rebiting acid on the plate and within the mystic circle of wall-wax. As before observed, the engraved portion of the plate, not stopped out with Brunswick black, is only covered with a delicate gold-leaf-looking film of rebiting ground, which, thin and delicate as it is, being nevertheless perfectly laid, scorns the most desperate attack of the acid; consequently the acid aforesaid is no sooner poured upon the plate than it pops down into the dots, taking their shine off in no time. As in the case of the etching, so with the engraving, minute particles of metal are torn away, whence every dot is being enlarged by this violent mode of proceeding on the part of the acid. And very sharp and attentive work is this rebiting, for all that Pickpeck wishes to accomplish, though of such great importance, is nevertheless—on steel—almost of a momentary nature in its working. An instant too long—nay, the winking of Pickpeck's eyelids—and the work of days may be undone in half a second.

But fate is this time kind to Pickpeck; his rebiting is a success. Nay, more, though Pickpeck, in his anxiety to see a proof, starts off himself to the steel and copper-plate printer at full speed in the broiling sun, as though he were walking for a heavy wager, his proofs are beautiful, for all the nice operations of the skilful "prover" are successful. Pickpeck would, notwithstanding his toils, begin to feel a little happy, were it not for that obliquity of vision on the part of Bunglebutt—which circumstance fills the heart of the engraver with misgivings. But still he works on manfully, toning here, burnishing a little there, and attending to all the refinements of drawing in every part of Bunglebutt's face, until he is enabled to submit what is, as he flatters himself, a very satisfactory finished proof. This, however, does not end the woes of Pickpeck. The sons and daughters of Bunglebutt—to say nothing of the wife of Bunglebutt's bosom—all make their remarks upon the engraving. These remarks are highly complimentary to Bunglebutt, and, as a natural consequence, very uncomplimentary to the engraver. The prodigious Bunglebut himself writes a letter of remarks. This letter fills four pages of the largest cream-laid note-paper. The writing is very small and very close, and the remarks are directed at the inartistic manner in which Pickpeck has rendered the expression of "the left-hand eye."

To speak in plain and honest English, Pickpeck believes that the obliquity of Bunglebutt's left eye is a positive squint—an uncompromising squint; and that he has rendered its expression perfectly, even to its most subtle refinement of drawing. However, the Bunglebutt family perceive in "the left-hand eye" of their great papa—the real live eye—only "a stern expression of deep meditation, combined with a profundity of philosophical thought." Upon that, Bunglebutt criticizes, in three pages of closely written note-paper of the largest size, the refinement of expression to be observed in what he calls "the left hand eye;" all of which intellectual expression, in the united opinion of the Bunglebutt family, he, Pickpeck, has entirely missed. After this, nothing is left for Pickpeck but to throw, as well as he can, his whole soul into the soul of Bunglebutt, and to do his best to coax and coquet with that same left-hand eye, engraving divers dots, first a little on this side, then a little on that side, then a trifle above, then a trifle below; with a few very refined dots placed in the very apple of "the left-hand eye" itself. After doing all this, there are more journeys to the steel and copper-plate printer, and more finished proofs to be submitted, to be followed by more criticism: for the Bunglebutt family think a great deal of the "profundity of philosophical thought," which they perceive in that parental "left-hand eye," a most evil eye to Pickpeck. But all this monstrous long time the panting public are clamoring with frenzy for the twenty-second and much-augmented edition of "Our Empty Coal-cellars, and What's to Fill Them?" embellished with the portrait of the author, which was to have been engraved "like a flash of lightning," but is not done yet.

Consequently, a finished proof has to be submitted for a third time, and has to be a third time criticized; this necessitates a fourth finished proof, which, although the Bunglebutt family still think the engraver has not quite entered into all the depths of expression to be observed in "the left-hand eye," is happily accepted by them; while, taken altogether, they admit the engraving to be a very nice engraving, which will doubtless be received by the panting public as a decided adornment to "Our Empty Coal-cellars, and What's to Fill Them?"—*All the Year Round.*

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3 75 usual price $5 00.
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m

T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
40 JOHN C. REMINGTON'S 40
Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
No. 40 North NINTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, P.
Particular attention giving to the Cutting and Making of Shirts. 11 8 1m

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
11 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 1p PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT
IN AMERICA IS THE
SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,
Manufactured by
R. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIX H Street, Philadelphia,
where you can find a large assortment of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Clip this out and give us a call.
9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9 tuths No. 835 ARCH Street.

INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.
TO RAILROAD COMPANIES AND SHIPPERS.
INDIA-RUBBER PAINT.
It Costs no more than other Paints.
The Rubber Paint is a superior article for all exposed surfaces. The rubber is first dissolved and then ground into the paint, thus permeating every part of it. It will resist even acids, and dampness and changes of atmosphere have but little effect upon it.
THE BEST BRIDGE PAINT
Ever made, and its use will be found a great economy for all exposed surfaces, such as depots, roofs, freight cars, etc., etc. It is
THE BEST SHIP PAINT.
It will resist the action of salt water, and consequently stand much longer.
Paints of every color ground in pure Linseed Oil and India-Rubber.
ALSO, WHITE LEAD AND ZINC.
AMERICAN GUM PAINT COMPANY,
S. E. CORNER TWENTIETH AND FILBERT STS.
10 23 tuths2m

CUTLERY.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
9 18 Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street, Three doors above Walnut

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Rodgers & Wade's and Butcher's Razors, Table Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors in Cases, Razors, Scissors, and all kinds of Cutlery ground and polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 16 20 tjl

SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 Nos. 126 and 128 CHESNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities,
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold Commission 2 3 m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 25 rp

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.
A. BOYD President
JOHN W. GILDUGH, Cashier. 11 7

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., Philada, | 2 Nassau St., New York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL IS UES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 3-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1

WILLIAM H. WAYNE,
Late Discount Clerk in the Bank of North America,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 18 South THIRD Street.
Merchants, Miners, Manufacturers, Importers, or others, having good paper to dispose of, may find a market by calling on the advertiser. 11 1 tuatm

5-20 COUPONS
DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY
STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6 tf 5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.
BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 No. 112 MARKET Street,

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents per $1000 insurance in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 625 Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut reets.
G. C. Francisous, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 2036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S. Third street. 1 2 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851 96.
Capital $400,000 00
Accrued Surplus 944,543 13
Premiums 1,162,308 83
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, George Fales,
Samuel Grant, Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER Secretary pro tem. 7 3 tf2

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $300,000.
The company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested. 7 0 1
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN, ALFRED S. GILLETT
FURMAN SHEPPARD, N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, CHARLES I. DUPONT
JOHN SUPPLEE, HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 5

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA (8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies. Children's Endowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 5

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney, David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton, Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER.
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES,
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
12 4 w 1m s No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Rearrange and Fix the Boundary Lines of the Election Divisions and Places of Holding Elections in the Fifteenth Ward, and to Increase the Number of Election Divisions in said Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the First and Second Election Divisions within the Fifteenth Ward shall be and remain as heretofore established; and the Third Election District shall be bounded as follows:—To commence at the northwest corner of Broad and Green streets, thence along the north side of Green street to the east side of Seventeenth street, thence along the east side of Seventeenth street to the south side of Coates street, thence along the south side of Coates street to the west side of Broad street, thence along the west side of Broad street to the place of beginning; and the place of voting shall be at the house of John Herman, southeast corner of Fifteenth and Coates streets. And the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Election Divisions shall be and remain as heretofore established.

Section 2. The Eighth Election Division shall be bounded as follows:—To commence at the corner of Twenty-first and Spring Garden streets, thence along the north side of Spring Garden street to Pennsylvania avenue, thence along the east side of Pennsylvania avenue to Twenty-fourth street, thence along the east side of Twenty-fourth street to the north side of Coates street, thence north along Landing avenue to Poplar street, thence along the south side of Poplar street to the west side of Twenty-fourth street, thence along the west side of Twenty-fourth street to the south side of Coates street, thence along the south side of Coates street to the west side of Twenty-second street, thence along the west side of Twenty second street to the south side of Green street, thence along the south side of Green street to Twenty-first street, thence along the west side of Twenty-first street to the place of beginning; and the place of voting shall be at the house of Andrew Smith at the southwest corner of Twenty-second and Coates street. And Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Election Divisions shall be and remain as heretofore established.

Section 3. There shall be created an additional Election Division in said ward, to be bounded as follows:—To commence at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Coates street, thence along the north side of Coates street to the east side of Twenty-fourth street, thence along the east side of Twenty-fourth street to Poplar street, thence along the south side of Poplar street to the west side of Twenty-second street, thence along the west side of Twenty-second street to the place of beginning; and the place of voting shall be at the house of George O'Neraft, at the southwest corner of Brown and Buckwell streets.

Section 4. There shall be created another additional Election Division, to be called the Fourteenth Election Division, in the said Fifteenth Ward, to be bounded as follows:—To commence at the northwest corner of Ridge avenue and Coates street, thence along the north side of Coates street to the east side of Seventeenth street, thence along the east side of Seventeenth street to the south side of Francis street, thence along the south side of Francis street to the west side of Ridge avenue, thence along the west side of Ridge avenue to the place of beginning; and the place of voting shall be at the Drove Yard Hotel, Ridge avenue, above Sixteenth street.

Section 5. That all ordinances and resolutions, and parts of ordinances and resolutions inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Purchase of a Lot of Ground in the Tenth School Section.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby directed to examine the title to a certain lot of ground situate on the north side of Cherry street, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-nine feet west from Nineteenth street; containing in front or breadth on Cherry street fifty-nine feet, and in depth one hundred and twenty-nine feet to Toland street, and if he approve of the same, to have a conveyance prepared to the city of Philadelphia of said lot of ground in fee, the consideration therefor to be the payment of an annual ground rent or sum of three hundred and eighty-two and fifty hundredths dollars to be charged thereon.

Section 2. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of the city of Philadelphia to such deeds as may be necessary to reserve the ground rent aforesaid to the grantor or grantors of said lot of ground.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
Supplementary to an Ordinance to Make Uniform Rules and Regulations for the Public Markets, approved the Twelfth day of December, 1865.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That on and after January 1, 1867, no person or persons shall occupy or use any of the stalls or stands in the Public Market Houses of the city for the purpose of cooking, or for the sale of cooked victuals of any description, unless by special permission from the Commissioner of Markets; and any person or persons violating the provisions of this ordinance shall forfeit the stall or stalls to the city, together with the rent paid thereon, and the Commissioner shall proceed to rent said stalls to other parties.

Section 2. That so much of the ordinance to which this is a supplement as provides a penalty of twenty dollars be and the same is hereby repealed, and that on and after the passage of this ordinance the same shall be five dollars.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this sixteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Grant Permission to Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church to Erect a Wooden Building Adjoining their Church Edifice.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That permission is hereby granted to Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church to erect a wooden building adjoining their church edifice on Twenty-first street, below Jefferson, in the Twentieth Ward: Provided, That said Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church shall remove the same whenever required to do so by Councils, and that they shall also pay to the City Treasurer, for the use of the city, the sum of twenty-five dollars to defray the expenses incurred in the publication of this ordinance; all ordinances or parts of ordinances to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Chief Engineer of the Water Department to Construct an Additional Reservoir in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby directed to construct a reservoir in the Twenty-fourth Ward, to store at least two hundred million gallons, the plans and estimates to be first approved by the Committee on Water. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the Chief Engineer to delay the construction and completion of the reservoir for the Twenty-fourth Ward as already authorized by Councils.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

A SUPPLEMENT
To an "Ordinance to Make an Appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison for the year 1866," approved February 2, 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the further sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Inspectors of the County Prison for the expenses of the year 1866 the said appropriation to be applied as follows, viz.:—

Item 1. For wheat, rye and corn meal, five thousand six hundred dollars.

Item 2. For beef, mutton, and pork, two thousand dollars.

Item 17. For clothing and bedding, three thousand dollars.

Item 18. For lumber, brass cocks, tin, paint, glass, iron, hardware, and repairs generally, seven hundred dollars.

Item 19. For gas, two hundred dollars.

Item 33. For supplies and subsistence (Debtors' Apartment), four hundred dollars.

Item 38. For shoe findings, lumber for boxes, broken glass, etc. (Manufacturing Department), six hundred dollars.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 It Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Release a Certain Property of Henry Schell from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to release from the lien of a judgment entered on the official bond of William M. Wilson, Supervisor of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards (D. C., D. S. B., March Term, 1865, No 85), the following described property of Henry Schell, that is to say—All that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Lemon street, at the distance of seventy-two feet two inches eastward from the east side of Eleventh street, in the Fourteenth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Lemon street thirteen feet two and three-eighths inches, and extending in length or depth northward on the west line thereof thirty-one feet four inches, and on the east line thereof thirty-one feet three and three-eighths inches to a two feet wide alley leading eastward, and communicating with another alley four feet, which leads southward into said Lemon street: Provided, his co-surety consent thereto. And provided further, that the said Henry Schell shall pay to the City Solicitor the sum of ten dollars to defray the expense incurred in the publication of this resolution.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Release a Certain Property of Joshua Thorp from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized to release from the lien and operation of a judgment entered on the official bond of William A. Thorp, Collector of Outstanding Taxes (D. C. D. S. B., March Term 1865, No. 29), the following described property of Joshua Thorp, that is to say, all that certain lot or piece of ground composed of two contiguous lots marked and numbered on a certain plan of lots made for Joshua Pearce, Nos. 30 and 31, situate on the southeasterly side of Penn street, in Frankford, beginning at the distance of one hundred and thirty-six feet northeast of Orthodox street, containing in front on Penn street thirty-six feet, and in depth southeast between parallel lines about one hundred and nineteen feet to ground sold to Margaret H. Taylor: Provided, that the co-surety agree thereto; and that the said Joshua Thorp pay to the City Solicitor, for the use of the City, the sum of ten dollars, to defray the expenses of the publication of this resolution; and provided further, that in the opinion of the City Solicitor the interests of the city will not be prejudiced by this release.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this sixteenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Commissioner of City Property to Draw Certain Warrants.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Commissioner on City Property be authorized to draw warrants under Item 8 of the annual appropriation to the Department of City Property for 1866, in favor of the following persons, and for the sums following, to-wit:—

Bernard McGunn, fourteen dollars and sixty cents ($14 60).

Thomas Henderson, thirty-eight dollars and seventy-six cents ($38 76).

Charles Conner, eighty five dollars and sixty-seven cents ($85 67).

William Bayley, thirteen dollars and thirty-eight cents ($13 38).

Jacob Donaldson, thirty-four dollars and seventy six cents ($34 76).

And the City Controller is hereby authorized to approve said warrants:

Provided, That nothing herein contained, nor shall the payment of the said persons of the amounts above specified, be construed in any manner so as to make the city liable for the payment of any other claim the said persons, or any of them, or any person whatever, may have for work done or materials furnished in the erection of the river wall at Fairmount Park.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Judson and Martin Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into contracts with competent pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on the following named streets, for the paving thereof, to wit:—Judson street from Brown to Parrish street, and Marun street from Fitzwater to Catharine street, west of Nineteenth street. The conditions of said contracts shall be that the contractors shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property, and shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep said streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished, Provided the paving be finished by the fifteenth of December, Anno Domini 1866.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Make a Certain Transfer in the Appropriation to the Board of Controllers of Public Schools.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby authorized to make the following transfer in the annual appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for 1866, to wit—transfer the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars from item No. 72, Rents, to item No. 73, Repairs.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the City Controller to Make Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the appropriation to the Inspectors of the County Prison for 1866, made by ordinance approved February 2, 1866, to wit:—

From Item 3 (groceries) to Item 6 (drugs), four hundred dollars.

From Item 3 (groceries) to Item 15 (miscellaneous), three hundred dollars.

From Item 36 (overwork) to Item 15 (miscellaneous), one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

From Item 39 (repairing looms) to Item 15 (miscellaneous), three hundred dollars.

From Item 36 (overwork) to Item 12 (malt, lime, etc.), seventy-five dollars.

From Item 31 (fuel, debtors' apartment) to Item 33 (supplies), one hundred dollars.

From Item 36 (overwork) to Item 11 (milk, ice, etc.), one hundred dollars.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 It Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Approving the Sureties of William C. Johnston, Supervisor of the Twenty-second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Alfred C. Harmer and John C. Crout are hereby approved as sureties of William C. Johnston, Supervisor of the Twenty-second Ward; and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare bonds with warrants of attorney for said parties to execute and to have judgments entered thereon; and further to file an agreement of record that the lien of the judgment entered in pursuance of said warrant of attorney against Alfred C. Harmer shall only operate on and against the following described premises, viz.:—Lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the corner of Chew street and Shoemaker's lane, in the Twenty-second Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Judson Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to grade to the established grade of the city Judson street, from Brown to Parrish street, at a cost not exceeding the sum of one hundred and thirty-two dollars: Provided, The grading shall be done by the first of December, A. D. 1866.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to the Withdrawal of the Fame Hose Company from Active Service.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be and he is hereby instructed to erase the name of the Fame Hose Company from the list of companies composing the Fire Department, in compliance with the notification emanating from the said Company.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Amend the Resolution Approved November 2, 1866, entitled "A Resolution to Enter Satisfaction on the Official Bond of William J. P. White, Register of Water Rents."

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That on the execution of a judgment bond in the usual form by William J. P. White, Register of Water Rents, together with George W. Simons and Clotilde E. White, binding themselves as his sureties from the 1st day of March, A. D. 1864, the City Solicitor be directed to enter to enter satisfaction on the judgment already entered against said William J. P. White and his sureties, D. C., D. S. B., March term, 1864 No. 33, and the resolution approved November 2, 1866, is amended accordingly.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading and Culverting of Apsley Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to grade Apsley street from Germantown avenue to Pulaski avenue to the established grade of the city, and do the necessary culverting thereon, and place the same in good travelling condition, at a cost not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Grading of Franklin street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized to grade to the established grade of the city Franklin street, from Columbia avenue to Montgomery avenue, at a cost not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Highways to Erect a Footway on the North Side of Gray's Ferry Bridge.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of Three Thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, etc., to defray the expense of the erection of a footway on the north side of Gray's Ferry Bridge, as authorized by a resolution approved October 13, 1866.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this seventeenth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
11 20 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States mails
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, November 24
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Wednesday, November 28
ETNA.....Saturday, December 1
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, December 8
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold.....$80 | Steerage, Currency.....$30
To London.....95 | To London.....40
To Paris.....100 | To Paris.....50
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin $100; steerage, $50. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STAR LINE
TO NEW ORLEANS.

The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR.....On Saturday
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday
HAVANA.....On Saturday
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
GARRISON & ALLEN,
10 19 4p No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.
H. L. LEAF, Agent.
Office Adams' Express, No. 320 Chesnut street.

ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
SEMI-WEEKLY, FOR
NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabin.....$6 and $8
CHARLESTON, cabin.....$25. Second class.....$15
SAVANNAH, cabin.....25. Second class.....15
Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$25
First cabin.. 60. Second cabin.. 40. Second class.. 25
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.

For freight or passage, apply to
ALLEN E. THOMAS & CO.,
10 19 4p No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 15 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Price One Dollar per Box, or SIX Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS
Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,
Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to
DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York.
And you will receive them by return of mail post-paid and free from observation.
For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND street. 6 11 s

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED
"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"
FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURE SECRETIONS.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate ladies in from two to four days, and recent cases "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, Male packages, $2. Female, $

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE,
The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for
Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, Scales Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1.25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH
Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drug shave to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting DR. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL. Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MORRIS NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2½

FRED. BALTZ & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF WINES, GINS, Etc
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Riviere, Cardat & Co.'s
COGNAC
No. 116 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. (9 8 3m

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE.
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 9:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:30 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7:40 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M. and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M. and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 6 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE, At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre. At 3:30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.

At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk. For Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 3:30 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at

A Married Man Attempts to Outrage the Persons of Two Little Girls.

Our exchanges from all quarters of the country are filled with accounts of outrages committed in their respective communities, but we have not for years been compelled to record so horrible a crime perpetrated in our midst as that we are about to relate. It seems that on Saturday afternoon last, a man (whose name we very recently omit, out of respect for his relatives, who are among our highly esteemed citizens) who resides in the upper end of the city, a man of family, enticed two little girls, aged respectively about seven and eight years, into his own house, and there, after locking the doors to prevent outsiders from intruding, attempted to violate their persons. Fortunately, the little ones, by their cries, alarmed the villain, who, fearing he might be discovered in the commission of his crime, permitted them to leave the premises. The little girls, upon reaching their homes, made a plain statement of the facts to their parents, who had the scoundrel arrested yesterday morning. He was taken before Mayor Edwards, who held him in one thousand dollars bail, in each case, to appear at court. The bail was furnished, and the prisoner released from the lock-up.

While we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of the man—and although it is natural for them to desire a settlement of the case—the public good, the safety of the children of the community, and justice demand that the individual who thus enticed two little innocent girls into his own house for the purpose of gratifying his evil passions, be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and that he be made to suffer the severest punishment that can be meted out for such a crime. As long as persons of this character are permitted to run at large, there is no guarantee that the offense will not be repeated, and to drop the matter here would be an inducement to others to perpetrate similar outrages. It is necessary that an example be made that will prove a terror to all evil-disposed villains, and prevent them from committing equally hellish offenses. In behalf of the people of Harrisburg, we say let justice be done speedily.

Had the outrage been committed in almost any other community, the case would have been settled summarily before it came into the hands of the law, but we are gratified to know that our people are law-abiding citizens, who are disposed to have offenders tried by the courts. —*Harrisburg Telegraph*, 19th.

An American Baronet.

The *Morning Star* gives the following account of Sir Curtis Miranda Lampson, the American just created a baronet:—"He was born in Vermont, in the United States. The early life of Sir Curtis was passed in the hunting and fishing grounds, which, not only in his native State, but in Canada and the Hudson's Bay territory, offered such extensive field for the gratification of his ardent love of sport. Married in Vermont, he came to England in the year 1834, and permanently settled in this country. In 1848 he took the oath of allegiance and became a naturalized British subject, and was enrolled among the friends of law and order who in that year did so much to preserve unbroken the public peace. On his arrival in England he engaged in the business of a furrier in Queen street, Cheapside, dividing with the Hudson's Bay Company almost the whole of the home and foreign trade of this country. Impressed with the value and importance of telegraphic communication with America, Sir Curtis Lampson was one of the earliest directors and shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, and with the exception of Mr. Pender, M. P., and Mr. S. Gurney, he is the only one of the original directors now connected with the old Company. His perseverance and close attention to the interests of the Atlantic Company have tended greatly to the final crowning success which has now been obtained. On the reconstruction of the Hudson's Bay Company Sir Curtis Lampson was elected to the post of Deputy Governor, and in that capacity his great knowledge of the trade and his business-like capacity have proved of great value in the management of the affairs of that corporation."

"HON." MRS. JOHN MORRISSEY.

John Morrissey was famous "long time ago" on account of his skill as a prize-fighter, but since he has become rich on the profits of his faro bank, and risen to the dignity of a member of Congress elect from the city of New York, the entire Morrissey institution is flourishing in most extraordinary style. Mrs. John, as it appears, attended a wedding in Troy, on Wednesday last, and her "get-up" is thus described by one of the local Jenkinses:—

The lady was certainly attired far in advance of any of her sex who were present, and it has been said that the value of the precious stones which adorned her person would purchase not only all the dresses worn in the church, but the edifice and its entire furniture. Mrs. Morrissey wore a pearl-colored silk dress, with black thread-lace flounces, over which was thrown a black lace shawl. Her hair was arranged for full dress, and upon her head was a silver crown or wreath, thickly studded with diamond stars. Upon her neck was a coral and diamond necklace of great value. Diamond bracelets also encircled her wrists. Upon her feet were slippers of gold color. In addition to this gorgeous display, the lady's hair fairly glittered with diamonds.

Gen. Grant at the Baltimore Horse Fair

The Baltimore *Commercial* states that at the Horse Fair in that city on Saturday, General Grant was present, and occupying one of the stands, when his attention was called to the fact that General Jo. Johnston was upon the other, the question being put, "Would he like to see him?"

"Certainly," was the reply of the General. "There is no man on the ground I would be more pleased to see!"

General Johnston was sent for, and a cordial greeting took place. While this was going on General Stoneman also made his appearance, a like cordial greeting occurring, the three occupying the stand for a couple of hours in company.

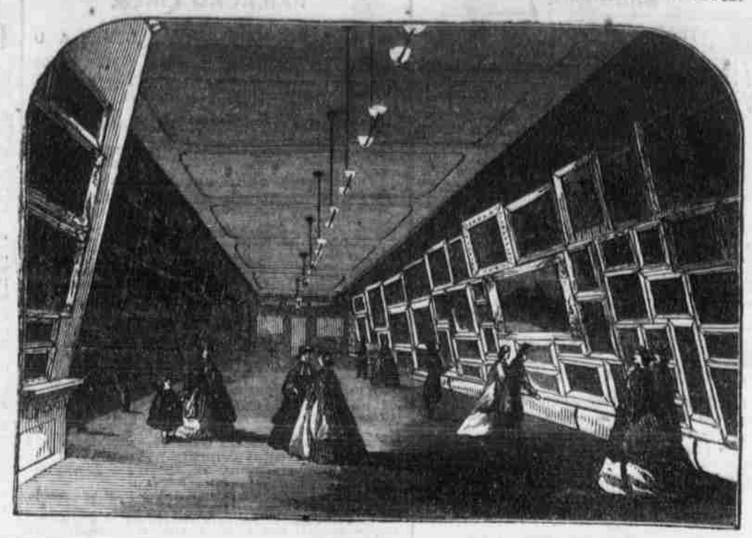
A Curious Lawsuit.

The case of Cahn vs. Cahn, on trial at Cincinnati on Friday last, came to an abrupt termination, in consequence of the disclosure of the strong bias of one juror. The jury was discharged, and the case adjourned until next term. The suit is of a novel character. The plaintiff and defendant are brothers, very young men, and only a few years in this country, and commenced the sale of periodicals and newspapers, when quite boys, in the hotels and other public places. One went to Louisville and realized a fortune, amounting it is alleged, to upwards of $60,000, in five years, a portion of which was invested in the lease and furniture of the Gibson House and of a handsome stone-front residence on Fourth street, Cincinnati. His brother, Julius, contends there was a partnership between him and Lee up to 1862, and that his share of the proceeds amounts to $30,000.

The Rothschilds' Tobacco Case.—Before Judge Lyons on Saturday the suit growing out of the seizure by Colonel John S. Loomis, United States Government Agent, of a lot of tobacco stored in Dibrell's warehouse, belonging to the Rothschild Brothers, was taken up for consideration. Judge William W. Crump resumed and concluded his argument against the admissibility of the paper presented by L. H. Chandler, the purport of which has already been explained in the *Times*. Mr. Chandler, on the part of the Government, followed Judge Crump in an elaborate speech, which closed the argument, when Judge Lyons announced that he should take the papers in the case and render a decision in a few days. Thereupon the Court adjourned.—*Richmond Times*. 19th.

Letter from the Governor of Canada.—Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has received a private letter from Lord Monck, Governor-General of Canada, in response to a letter from him appealing for lenient treatment to Captain Lynch, of Wisconsin, now under sentence of death in Canada as a Fenian invader. From the tenor of this letter, without violating any confidence, it may be stated that there is every inclination on the part of the Canadian Government to take a merciful view of his case.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the Academy of Fine Arts.



LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, PASTEL PICTURES, AND CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS,
(Belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York, for the Encouragement of Artists)
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION IN THE ART GALLERY, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET OPPOSITE THE PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, NOVEMBER 21, 22 AND 23, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

CLOTHING.
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
EXCELSIOR
CLOTHING HALL,
S.E. Cor. SECOND and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
Department for Custom Work.
Agents for Oiled Clothing.
EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.
10 23 tuths2mrp

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606
A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.
Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $24; do. Silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.
Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING.
A Splendid Assortment in the Latest Styles.
Special attention is invited.
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
10 4 thstu4pt)
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
(MASONIC HALL,)
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,
ELEGANT CURTAINS FOR PARLORS.
LIBRARIES,
Dining and Sleeping Rooms,
In Brocatelle,
Satin Damasks,
Terry,
Reps,
Swiss Lace, and
Nottingham Lace
WINDOW SHADES
OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS.
Am now offering the most complete assortment of the above goods of my own importation. (10 26 tuths
B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. (10 26 2m
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

CARPETINGS.
CARPETINGS.
JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
Just Received Per Steamer, a Large Invoice of
French Chenille and Axminster Carpets,
NEW DESIGNS.
JAMES H. ORNE & CO.
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
MESSRS. JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S
NEW STYLES
6-4 Velvet and Tapestry Carpets.
JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRIES.
JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street,
Between Sixth and Seventh Streets.
NEW CARPETINGS.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
Now Opening.
9 22 2m4p)
CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No 37 S. SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETING
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the rise in Gold.
10 27stuth2m No. 37 S. SECOND Street, Between Chesnut and Market.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CARPET WAREHOUSE
No. 910 ARCH STREET.
Just received per steamer, an invoice of new and handsome designs of CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRIES, entirely new for this market. [4 3mrp
Also, a full assortment of DRUGGETS in all widths.
JUST OPENED,
A LARGE VARIETY
OF
Colored Sunday-School Cards,
VARYING IN PRICE FROM
12 TO 50 CENTS PER PACK.
FOR SALE AT
MRS. J. HAMILTON'S
Book Store,
11 8 thstu1m) No. 1344 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
828 ARCH STREET.
CHEAP SALE.
250 PIECES
POWER-LOOM TABLE LINEN,
MARKED DOWN.
Persons wanting
TABLE LINENS,
Should avail themselves of this opportunity to get
BARGAINS.
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.
9 17 (12 3trp) No. 828 ARCH Street.
FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE,
Will open to-day—
One case (1200 yards of Unbleached Canton Flannel, at 25 cents. Same goods we sold at 33 cents six weeks ago.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.
White Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37c., etc.
White Flannels, 31, 33, 37½, 45, 47, 50 cents.
Red and Grey Flannels, all qualities.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50, $1·75, etc. etc.
Gents' Merino Vests, 75 cents, $1, 1 25, $1 50, $2, etc. etc.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Merino Vests.
Marseilles Bureau Covers, from Auction.
Cheapest all wool Blankets in the city.
GLOVES! GLOVES!
Large lot from New York.
Ladies' and Gents' Fleeced Gloves.
Misses' Cloth Gloves, all sizes and colors.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, desirable colors, cheap.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50, 75c., $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
Misses' and Ladies' Balmorals, cheap.
FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.
N. B.—The "Small Profit, Quick Sale" system enables us to turn our stock often, and to meet "Low Prices" with much satisfaction, both to ourselves and customers. [9 29s
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES
Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices on my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.
LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!
LUPIN'S FABRICS
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25 to $1.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1·12½.
Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·50 to $1·25.
Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.
Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1·25.
IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.
40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only $1·25
Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1 37½.
Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·50.
FROM AUCTION.
Several lots of Striped Poplins, a bargain.
JUST RECEIVED.
One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1·50.
These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.
A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best goods $2 50.
Daily receiving New Goods from auction.
BALMORALS! BALMORALS!
Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.
A full line of Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins.
FLANNELS! FLANNELS!
A large stock at low prices
One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.
C. D. WISHAM,
22 stuth3m No. 7 N EIGHTH Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES.
Strangers and others will find at
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
A large and complete assortment of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,
In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION.
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST
We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city, of every grade,
FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,
Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.
Long and Square Paisley Shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Fetla Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.
We would also invite attention to our
BLANKETS.
Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN
SOILED BLANKETS—WE WILL OFFER this morning about two hundred pairs of good all-wool Blankets, slightly soiled, which will be sold much under the usual prices, viz.:—A good Blanket for $4 per pair; larger and heavier for $5 per pair; very large, $7·50; also, Marseilles Quilts, slightly smoked at a fire, for $5 each. We are also offering every make of Muslin at the very lowest market prices.
E. D. & W. B. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
FROM AUCTION,
Silk and Wool Stripe POPLINS, very cheap.
All-wool Poplins, $1 per yard.
Plaid Poplins and All-wool Plaids.
All-wool Delaines and Merinoes.
Fine quality Black Alpacas.
Fine Black Silks.
FLANNELS FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 33, 37½, 45, 50, and 60 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels
All-wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 40 cents.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!
A large assortment of Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Buff and White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' Colored Cloth Gloves
Children's Red, White, and Blue Cloth Gloves.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTH GLOVES.
Spun-silk Gloves, fleeced lined.
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests and Pants.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.
N. B.—JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, best quality imported.
Real Kid Gloves, $1·25 a pair.
Good Quality White and Colored Kid Gloves, $1 a pair 10 22
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
We have now received, directly from the manufacturers, our
FALL IMPORTATION
OF
EMBROIDERED CLOTH
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
Comprising a Large Assortment, which we are Selling
AT REDUCED PRICES.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON
IMPORTERS OF
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.
9 14 thstu6mrp
WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
BONNET VELVETS, SATINS, CORDED SILK, POULT DE SOIE, GRO DE NAPS,
BONNET RIBBONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, VELVET RIBBONS, SATIN RIBBONS, MANTUA RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, FRAMES, ETC.
A Large Stock Real Lace Goods in
CLUNY, VALENCIENNES, APPLIQUE, ENGLISH & FRENCH REAL BLONDS,
POINT, THREAD, GUIMPURE, BLACK THREAD, HONITON, Etc.
INSERTINGS AND BARBE LACE TO MATCH.
Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Embroideries,
Plain and Figured Nets, Crapes,
Edgings, Insertings, Veils, Collars,
WHITE GOODS, Etc. Etc.
First-class Goods at the price of inferior.
A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. 9 29stuth
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS.
The cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
Small profits and quick sales.
THE OLD STAND,
WATKINS',
NINTH and CHERRY Streets.
SEE THE PRICES.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5
Waterproof Cloaks, only $5.
Heavy Beaver Sacques, trimmed, $6·50.
Heavy Beaver Basques, trimmed, $6 50.
The old Original Cheapest Cloak Store in the city.
DAVID WATKINS,
No. 121 N. NINTH Street,
N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY.
The Ridge Avenue and Union Line Cars pass the Store every two minutes 10 2 tuths2m
T. SIMPSON'S SONS
No. 922 PINE STREET.....No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts,
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths, at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
9 5 N. S. 922 and 24 PINE Street.
WHOLESALE COTTON YARN
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.
R. T. WHITE & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of
COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.
JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets
GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc
No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.
R. T. WHITE. J. E. DU BOIS.
11 7 wthtu3mrp
DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.
Acknowledged by all parties interested, as by far the
MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN
in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his *old established* Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 11 17 3t*

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
GREAT BARGAINS!
FREEMAN & CO.,
Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,
OFFER
1000 Hats at 75 cents.
500 Hats at $1·00.
500 Hats at $2·00,
In Gladiator, Turban, Ristori, La Catalina, and ALL THE FRENCH SHAPES, made of the best materials, and in all the new shades.
We also offer a full line of
MILLINERY GOODS,
At 25 Per Cent. Below the Wholesale Prices.
FREEMAN & CO.,
10 26 2mrp) Corner EIGHTH and VINE Streets.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT ST.
TRIMMED BONNETS.
TRIMMED HATS.
BONNET VELVETS.
WATERED RIBBONS.
WILLOW FEATHERS.
BONNET SILKS.
MOURNING BONNETS.
BONNET FRAMES.
HAT FRAMES.
JET BEADS.
JET ORNAMENTS.
FELT BONNETS.
JET FRINGE.
FELT HATS.
FRENCH BONNETS.
PRICES MODERATE.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.
GREAT BARGAINS.
ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19
We shall offer our whole Stock of
HATS,
Together with a large Stock consigned to Eastern Manufacturers,
AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
Comprising Black, Brown and Drab, Silk Plush, Black and Colored Velvets, French Felt, Frosted Water-Proof, Velvet Trimmed, in all the new shapes.
Also, on our Cheap Counter we shall offer ONE THOUSAND HATS, in all the new shapes and made of the best materials, at 75 CENTS EACH
The above Goods are in sizes suited to
Ladies, Misses and Infants.
Willow Feathers in all shades.
Ostrich Plumes in all shades.
Ostrich Tips in all shades.
A full Line of Ribbons, Silks, Velvets, Flowers etc., we offer much below the market price.
FREEMAN & CO.,
CORNER OF EIGHTH AND VINE STS.
11 17 tf
NO. 13 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
We are Now Closing Our Entire Stock of
Black and Colored Bonnet Velvet,
Gros d'Afrique Royal Velvet,
All Widths of Colored and Black Ribbons,
Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons,
Artificial Flowers,
Ostrich and Fancy Feathers,
Lace Edgings, Etc. Etc. Etc.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.
HELLER, FIEGEL & HELLER,
11 13 tuths9t No. 13 North EIGHTH Street.
MOURNING GOODS.
Having made the Mourning Department of my establishment a specialty, I am prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, every description of Mourning Millinery. Particular attention is directed to my fine and varied assortment of Widows' Bonnets, Caps, Veils, Ribbons, Jets, etc.
MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,
No. 904 WALNUT STREET.
SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. SINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m
MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street.
Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY, Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, et 7 18s
FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets; new heater, range, gas, bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.
10 20 C. M. S. LESLIE, No. 727 SANSOM Street.
REMOVAL
OF
PHRENOLOGICAL OFFICE
TO
NO. 722 CHESNUT STREET,
NO. 722 CHESNUT STREET,
where examinations are made as usual, by
J. L. CAPEN,
9 1 stuth3mrp Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co.